



# **SOUTH JORDAN**

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## **PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN**

**FEBRUARY 2007**



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## ***1. Executive Summary***

South Jordan City is experiencing exponential growth, presenting both challenges and opportunities as the City strives to maintain a high quality of life. There is a strong commitment on behalf of its leadership and citizenry to parks and recreation as integral to this quality of life. The Leisure Services Department is in a position to seize this challenge and plan for dynamic public parks and services.

This **Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Master Plan** is based on a comprehensive planning process that involved extensive staff and community input as well as research and analysis of the existing parks, open space and trails system in South Jordan City. Sections 2-5 of this Plan include key findings and information gathered from the demographic and trend analysis, public input process, statically-valid survey, inventory and analysis of existing South Jordan parks and facilities, and review of the South Jordan's parks and recreation management and operations. Based on this analysis, recommended goals and strategies are detailed in Section 6 to address the key issues identified in the initial needs assessment phase of the project.

### **Key Focus Areas**

Based on the *Needs Assessment* utilizing information gathered in interviews and focus groups, a statistically-valid survey, GRASP® inventory and analysis, the following areas of focus were identified as high priorities for action for South Jordan over the next five years.

#### ***Need for More Consistent Level of Service from Facilities and Programs***

Based on the inventory and GRASP® analysis, South Jordan has a high level of service around City Park and the center of town. However, some other areas of the City are currently underserved. There is a need to focus on improving the level of service in key geographic areas, especially in light of the importance and need expressed by survey respondents for neighborhood parks.

#### ***Need for Additional Indoor and Outdoor Facilities***

As the City continues to grow, new parks and recreation facilities will be needed. Top priorities identified from survey results include: walking and biking trails, small neighborhood parks, playgrounds and indoor exercise and fitness facilities. The survey also identified the following desired improvements to current parks: restrooms, drinking fountains, tree and landscape enhancement and walking trails.

#### ***Need for Additional Open Space Preservation and Management***

There is a desire expressed by the community to preserve and maintain open spaces and natural areas. Plans to ensure the preservation and effective management of valuable open space will need to be evaluated and enhanced in order to reach this goal. Public education on the value of natural areas will be important, as well as staff training on how to maintain natural areas.

### ***Need for Trail Connections***

South Jordan has great potential to further develop the trail system and establish needed links. Trails were identified as a key priority focus area based on survey results.

### ***Need for Park Development and Design Guidelines***

There is high satisfaction regarding current park conditions, based on the survey results and public process. City leaders have a strong commitment to parks and recreation and a desire to continue to build on the existing park assets. Toward this end, a focus area for the future is to raise the level of park design to create public spaces with unique design features and identities.

### ***Need for Enhanced Growth Management***

In the past many park spaces have been developed primarily as storm water detention areas, thus limiting their usefulness for recreation use. As South Jordan continues to grow, it will be important to develop plans and legislative tools to ensure that community parks and recreation needs and high standards are met. Additionally, a need to develop criteria for new park development initiated by developers was identified.

### ***Need for Coordinated Planning with Daybreak Community***

It is imperative for the City and Kennecott Land to work collaboratively in planning for parks and recreation facilities and services in the Daybreak community. This development, representing close to half of the total City, has huge implications on the future levels of service not only for Daybreak but for the City as a whole. Agreement on the types of parks and facilities, and clarification of responsibilities in the development and management of these is needed.

### ***Need for Programming Expansion***

The survey and public process indicated a strong interest in increased special events/city-wide celebrations, fitness and wellness programs, and Learn-to-Swim programs. There was additional support expressed for increased cultural arts programs. As South Jordan continues to grow, the Leisure Services Department will need to be poised to respond to the increased demands for programs. A process for the development of new programs would be beneficial.

### ***Opportunities for Partnerships and Collaborations***

Based on the public input process, there were opportunities identified for the Leisure Service Department to collaborate with alternative recreation providers to take advantage of sharing resources and to avoid duplication of services. Additionally, the survey indicated that South Jordan has a much higher percentage of users of church recreation facilities and programs (59%) than the national average (33%). This indicates possible opportunities for collaboration in providing recreation programs and facilities.

### ***Opportunities for Organizational Development***

The Leisure Service Department is a new department and is experiencing growth, along with the City. The leadership on the Department is highly motivated and interested in taking the Department to the next level. There are opportunities to continue to strengthen management and operation guidelines and practices in the following areas: cost recovery and pricing, alternative funding sources, marketing and communications, and athletic field management practices.

## **Plan Recommendations**

Based on these areas of focus identified in the needs assessment, the following goals and strategies have been identified to address needs within each category above. These action themes, goals and strategies are intended to provide direction to the South Jordan City Leisure Services Department to address priorities and take action to better meet the needs of the community and more efficiently allocate resources and staff to provide these services. (A full analysis of these goals and strategies and an **Action Plan** for implementation are included in *Section 6* of this Plan.)

### **Action Theme One: CONSISTENT LEVEL OF SERVICE PROVISION**

Goal 1.1: Provide consistent and equitable Level of Service (LOS) for parks.

#### *Strategies:*

- 1.1.1 Adopt Level of Service standards as defined by this Master Plan.
- 1.1.2 Implement recommended Park Capital Improvements.

Goal 1.2: Provide a consistent Level of Service for Indoor Recreation Facilities.

#### *Strategies:*

- 1.2.1 Conduct a Feasibility Study for an indoor Community Arts venue.
- 1.2.2 Evaluate the feasibility of acquiring the Marv Jensen Recreation Center.
- 1.2.3 Conduct a Feasibility study for a new indoor recreation facility (west side of city)

### **Action Theme Two: OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT**

Goal 2: Preserve open space and natural resources.

#### *Strategies:*

- 2.1 Train staff and public about the importance and proper maintenance of open space and native plants.
- 2.2 Develop a natural areas management plan.
- 2.3 Consider open space dedication or cash-in-lieu development requirement.
- 2.4 Develop and provide interpretive signage and public environmental education programs.
- 2.5 Dedicate open space land on the west-side of city.

### **Action Theme Three: TRAIL SYSTEM EXPANSION**

Goal 3.1: Plan a well-connected and comprehensive trail system.

*Strategies:*

- 3.1.1 Complete regional connections along the Jordan River Trail.
- 3.1.2 Plan and construct the trail along the Jordan Aqueduct easement.
- 3.1.3 Advocate for the construction of the proposed pedestrian crossing over the Jordan River at 11400 South.
- 3.1.4 Continue construction of east-west pedestrian parkway along South Jordan Parkway.

Goal 3.2: Conduct a study of canal maintenance roads to include in trail system.

Goal 3.3: Increase recreational and fitness walking opportunities.

*Strategies:*

- 3.3.1 Add loop walks to existing parks.
- 3.3.2 Include loop walks in new parks.
- 3.3.3 Provide mileage markers along loop walks and trails.
- 3.3.4 Include loop walks and trails mileage in park system map.

### **Action Theme Four: PARK DESIGN GUIDELINES**

Goal 4.1: Enhance and diversify visitor experience in City's parks.

*Strategies:*

- 4.1.1 Develop Park Planning and Design Standards/Guidelines.
- 4.1.2 Introduce new recreation components into the park system.

Goal 4.2: Create a unique identity for South Jordan parks.

*Strategies:*

- 4.2.1 Dedicate 2% of park construction budgets to public art or custom features.
- 4.2.2 Develop a Signage Plan.
- 4.2.3 Create two park Master Plans for existing parks per year.
- 4.2.4 Improve the signage, plantings and add public art to one park a year.

### **Action Theme Five: GROWTH MANAGEMENT**

Goal 5.1: Review current policy and legislative tools to ensure development meets City's LOS standards.



Goal 5.2: Develop and adopt City Code that allows for the acquisition of quality park properties in future developments.

*Strategies:*

5.2.1 Develop park land dedication standards and criterion.

5.2.2 Update land dedication ordinance.

Goal 5.3: Conduct an Impact Fee Study and update park impact fees.

Goal 5.4: Develop a Daybreak Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Master Plan (that complements this plan).

Goal 5.5: Negotiate and adopt a written agreement for park and open space in Daybreak.

Goal 5.6: Ensure Daybreak parks and open space are preserved long-term.

Goal 5.7: Develop a park operations plan for Daybreak parks to be dedicated to the City.

Goal 5.8: Apply consistent parks, open space and trails policies and practices to residential developers and HOA's.

**Action Theme Six: PROGRAM EXPANSION**

Goal 6.1: Develop a standard practice for customer program feedback.

Goal 6.2: Develop program evaluation criterion and process.

Goal 6.3: Implement new programs.

**Action Theme Seven: PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS**

Goal 7.1: Enhance partnership opportunities.

Goal 7.2: Develop a Partnership Policy.

Goal 7.3: Maximize partnerships with the School District and Salt Lake County.

Goal 7.4: Adopt a Sponsorship Policy and expand partnerships with private and corporate organizations.

**Action Theme Eight: ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Athletic Field Management and Maintenance**

Goal 8.1: Develop and institute an Athletic Field Closure Policy.

Goal 8.2: Educate sports associations regarding field use policies.

*Strategies:*

8.2.1 Develop annual training program for youth sport associations.

8.2.2 Create a Field Scheduling and Conflict Resolution Committee.

Goal 8.3: Track labor hours and equipment use for park and athletic field maintenance tasks.

**Cost Recovery and Funding**

Goal 8.4: Create a Cost Recovery Philosophy and Policy.

Goal 8.5: Establish life cycle costing assessments.

Goal 8.6: Identify and apply for grant funding.

*Strategies:*

8.6.1 Develop a grant action plan and implement.

8.6.2 Establish a 501 (c) 3 Parks and Recreation Foundation.

Goal 8.7: Identify ongoing funding sources to support park and facility operations.

**Planning**

Goal 8.8: Implement a 5-year master planning schedule with bi-annual updates.

Goal 8.9: Update park system database annually.

Goal 8.10: Create a Community Arts Master Plan.

**Marketing**

Goal 8.11: Create a marketing staff position or contract for marketing services.

Goal 8.12: Create a stronger brand/identity for the Leisure Services Department programs and facilities.

## ***2. Past, Present and Future – The Planning Context***

### **A. Vision and Mission**

#### **The Mission of South Jordan City is:**

“To provide service oriented, responsible government, consistent with the community’s values, priorities and expectations for a high quality of life, enhancing the City’s fiscal health, providing professional and innovative services, and managing the City’s resources, while planning for the future.”

#### **Mission of Leisure Services Department**

“South Jordan City Leisure Services Department creates quality of life and community through people, parks, places and programs.”

### **B. Purpose of this Plan**

The purpose of this Master Plan is to assist South Jordan in planning for and providing parks, recreation, open space and trails to meet the growing needs of the community. The Plan will provide direction to the City and the Department of Leisure Service and a realistic implementation plan for the next five years. The Plan addresses the management, operations, and physical development of the South Jordan’s current and future parks, recreation, open space and trail system.

### **C. Background and History**

South Jordan was settled in 1857 by Alexander and Catherine Lince Beckstead. The Beckstead Ditch, built by the family, still exists today. The ditch diverted water from the Jordan River to irrigate crops. South Jordan was primarily a rural farming community when it became incorporated as a town in 1935. In 1960, the population was 1,354, and by 1970 the population had more than doubled to 2,942. Housing gradually started to replace farmland as the population once again more than doubled by 1980 to 7,492 and nearly doubled by 1990 to 13,106. South Jordan's exponential growth since the early 1970s has brought challenges and opportunities. The current estimated population of South Jordan is 47,356 (per the City of South Jordan, October 2006).

South Jordan's most distinctive and recognizable landmark, visible from miles around, is the LDS Jordan River Temple overlooking the open space and protected green belts of the Jordan River Parkway. Though residential development in the Salt Lake valley has skyrocketed, South Jordan is committed to preserving its natural beauty. Along the banks of the Jordan River, South Jordan City is working with other government, non-profit and private groups to preserve open space as part of the South Jordan Riverway Wildlife Enhancement project.

While the City has operated parks since its inception, recreation programs were formally added to the services offered by the City in 2002 with the formation of the Parks and Recreation Department (later renamed the Leisure Services Department).

## **D. Related Planning Efforts and Integration**

This is the first comprehensive parks and recreation master planning effort for South Jordan City. The South Jordan General Plan, that includes a Parks and Recreation chapter, was reviewed along with other background information on the City and the current inventory of programs, facilities and services.

## **E. Methodology of this Planning Process**

This project has been guided by a project team made up of key staff, along with input from a public input process. This team met with consultants from the GreenPlay team and provided input throughout the planning process. This collaborative effort creates a Plan that fully utilizes the consultant's expertise and incorporates the local knowledge and institutional history. The project consisted of the following tasks:

### **Needs Assessment and Public Involvement:**

- Review of previous planning efforts and City historical information;
- Consideration of the profile of the community and demographics, including anticipated population growth;
- Extensive community involvement effort including focus groups, meetings with key stakeholders, a community-wide public meeting and a statistically-valid community interest and opinion survey;
- Identification of alternative providers of recreation services to provide insight regarding the market opportunities in the area for potential new facilities and services; and
- Research of trends and statistics related to American lifestyles to help guide the efforts of programming staff.

### **Level of Service Analysis:**

- Interviews with staff to provide information about parks and recreations facilities and services, along with insight into the current practices and experiences of the City in serving its residents and visitors; and
- Analysis addressing parks, recreation, open space, trails, environmental sensitive areas and related services.

### **Inventory:**

- Inventory of parks and facilities using existing mapping, staff interviews and on-site visits to verify amenities and assess the condition of the amenities and surrounding areas.

### **Assessment and Analysis:**

- Review and assess relevant plans;
- Measurement of the current delivery of service using the GRASP® Level of Service Analysis and allowing for a target level of service to be determined that is both feasible and aligned with the desires of citizens as expressed through the citizen survey. This analysis is also represented graphically through maps;

- Exploration of finance and funding mechanisms to support development and sustainability of the system.

#### **Recommendations and Implementation Strategies:**

- Identification and categorization of recommendations into themes, goals and strategies for implementation; and
- Development of an action plan for recommendations and capital improvements including cost and timeframe to support the implementation of the Plan.

#### **F. Timeline for Completing the Master Plan**

Start-up	August 2006
Community Process	August - October 2006
Inventory and Assessment of Existing Facilities	August-November 2006
Analysis of Area Programs and Services	August-November 2006
Community Needs Assessment Survey	September-October 2006
Demographic and Trends Analysis and Projections	September-November 2006
Financial Analysis	September - October 2006
Findings Compilation Report and Presentation	November 2006
Presentation of Draft Master Plan	January 2007
Adoption of Master Plan	February 2007



### ***3. What We Want - Our Community and Identified Needs***

Identification of the current park resources as well as recreation trends, community demographics and needs help us better understand future parks and recreation needs and opportunities for South Jordan City. Following is an overview of the South Jordan community and a needs assessment of parks and recreation facilities and services. This section first describes the key demographic information and national trends in parks and recreation services. Additionally, community input from stakeholder interviews, focus groups and a community meeting identifies strengths, weaknesses and opportunities of South Jordan's parks and recreation facilities and services. Next, results from a statistically-valid community survey are highlighted to further clarify park and recreation needs and interests. Additionally the GRASP® inventory of current parks and recreation facilities is reviewed. Finally an overview of alternative recreation providers is discussed. All of this information provides a framework to understand South Jordan's context, community needs and future direction.

#### **A. Community Profile and Demographic Study**

##### ***Service Area and Population***

The primary service area for this analysis is the City of South Jordan, Utah. The demographics for the "Sphere of Influence," which includes the portions of the unincorporated county areas adjacent to the City, are not included in this service area market analysis. For this study, two sources of data were examined. ESRI Business Information Solutions was used for the following demographic breakdown. While, the population projections at the end of this section were provided by the South Jordan Community Development Department.

##### ***Population, Age Ranges, and Family Information***

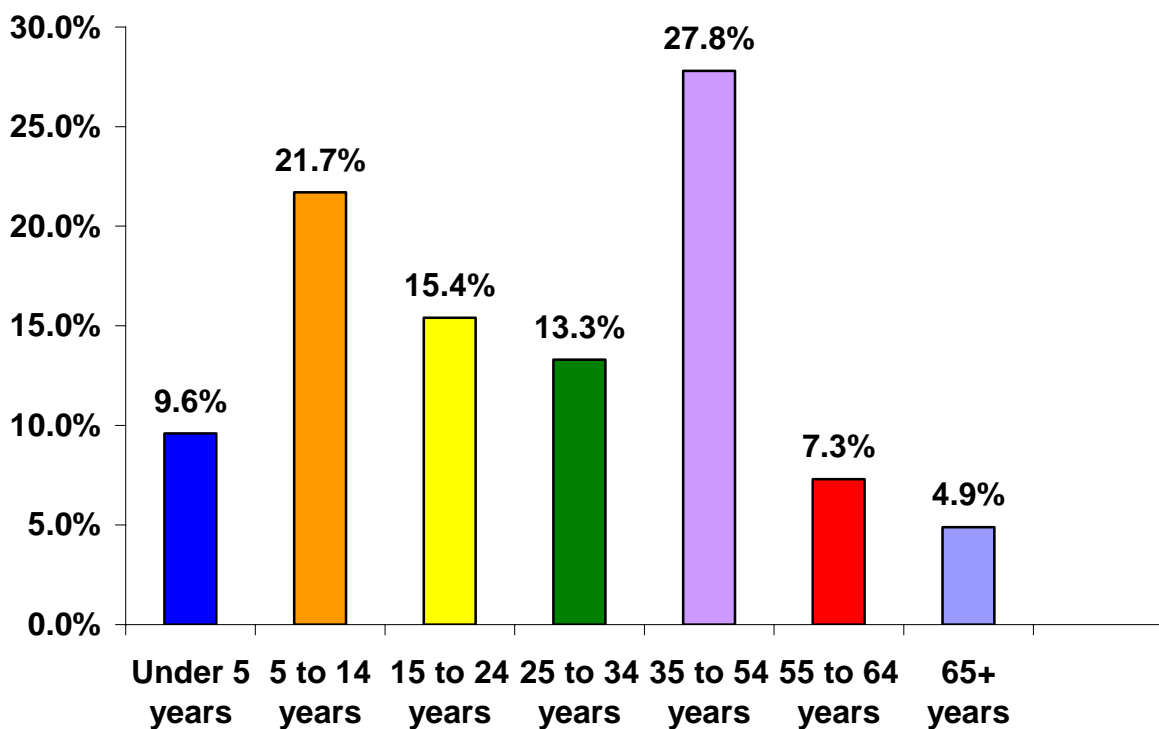
##### ***Age Distribution***

The following age breakdown is used to separate the population into age-sensitive user groups and to retain the ability to adjust to future age-sensitive trends. Population distribution by age for South Jordan is demonstrated in **Figure 1**.

- **Under 5 years:** This group represents users of preschool and tot programs and facilities, and as trails and open space users, are often in strollers. These individuals are the future participants in youth activities.
- **5 to 14 years:** This group represents current youth program participants.
- **15 to 24 years:** This group represents teen/young adult program participants moving out of the youth programs and into adult programs. Members of this age group are often seasonal employment seekers.
- **25 to 34 years:** This group represents users in adult programming with characteristics of beginning long-term relationships and establishing families.
- **35 to 54 years:** This group represents users of a wide range of adult programming and park facilities. Their characteristics extend from having children using preschool and youth programs to becoming empty nesters.

- **55 to 64 years:** This group represents users of older adult programming exhibiting the characteristics of approaching retirement or already retired and typically enjoying grandchildren.
- **65 to 85 years:** This group will be doubling in 14 years. Programming for this group should positively impact the health of older adults through networking, training and technical assistance, and fundraising. Recreation Centers, senior centers and other senior programs can be a significant link in the health care system. This group generally also ranges from very healthy, active seniors to more physically inactive seniors.

**Figure 1: Population Breakdown – South Jordan, Utah (2006)**



Source: ESRI Business Information Solutions

### ***Population Comparisons***

According to ESRI Business Information Solutions, the State of Utah shows significant population differences in all age categories when compared to the national population (see **Figure 2**). Utah and South Jordan City has a younger population than national averages. Percentages of Utah's population under age 35 are consistently higher than the national figures, by as much as 4.3% in the 25-34 years category. Subsequent categories reflect lower numbers of populations over age 35 in Utah and South Jordan compared to the nation, with these differences as high as 5.8% (35-54 years.)

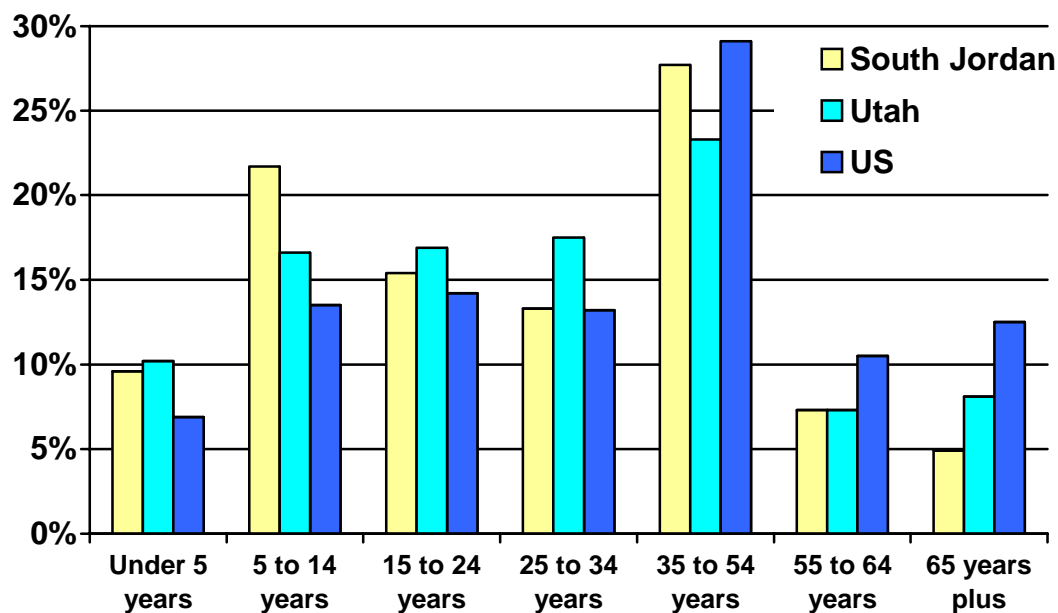
Percentage figures for the population of South Jordan reflect several significant numbers when compared to state as well as national numbers. One of the most significant is in the 5-14 years category, which shows that South Jordan's percentage is 21.7%, which is 5.1



percentage points higher than Utah's and 8.2 points higher than the national. In addition, South Jordan's population in the 35-54 years category is two percentage points lower than the national figures, though it is significantly higher than the state numbers, at 27.7% and 23.3% respectively.

South Jordan has a much lower number of older residents over 55. Though the 55-64 years category mirrors Utah figures at 7.3%, national figures in this category are higher at 10.5%. Differences in the 65+ category show even higher variances, with South Jordan's population at 4.9%, Utah's at 8.1% and the US at 12.5%. Interestingly, the median age in 2006 for South Jordan is 27.6 which is younger than the median for the State of Utah (28.1) and the Nation (36.5).

**Figure 2: Population Comparisons – City of South Jordan, Utah, and United States (2006)**



*Source: ESRI Business Information Solutions*

### ***Gender***

Utah and South Jordan has a slightly higher percentage of males than females compared to national figures. The 2006 population estimate for South Jordan consists of 50.2% male and 49.8% female. The State of Utah consists of 50.1% male and 49.9% female, and the United States consists of 49.2% male and 50.8% female.

### ***Race (2006)***

Statistics gathered from ESRI Business Solutions provide the race breakdown for South Jordan. As shown in **Table 1**, the race with the largest population is white (94.6%). Asian or Pacific Islander alone and Some Other Race Alone represent 1.7% each of the population.

**Table 1: Race Comparisons for 2006**

Race	South Jordan	State of Utah	United States
White Alone	94.6%	88.2%	73.0%
Black Alone	0.4%	0.9%	12.6%
American Indian Alone	0.1%	1.3%	0.9%
Asian or Pacific Islander Alone	1.7%	2.5%	4.4%
Some Other Race Alone	1.7%	4.9%	6.4%
Two or More Races	1.5%	2.2%	2.8%
*Hispanic Origin (Any Race)	4.2%	10.5%	14.8%

Source: ESRI Business Information Solutions

Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race. This number refers to the percentage of total population.

### **Education**

Educational levels in South Jordan are higher than both the State and Nation. According to ESRI Business Information Solutions, 30.9% of the South Jordan population has either a Bachelor's, Master's or higher degree; while 26.6% of the population in the State of Utah and 24.4% of the population in the US has a Bachelor's, Master's or higher degree. The educational attainment breakdown is shown in **Table 2**.

**Table 2: Educational Attainment – 25 Years and Older (2000)**

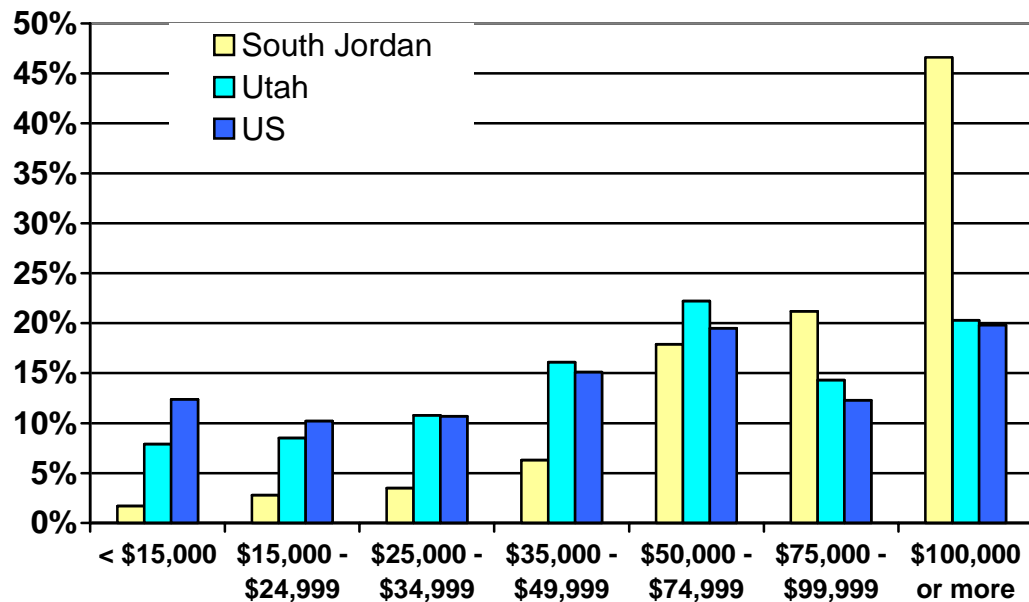
Degree	South Jordan	State of Utah	United States
Less than 9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	0.4%	11.5%	7.5%
9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> Grade, No Diploma	3.7%	11.7%	12.1%
High School Graduate Only	22.5%	20.1%	28.6%
Some College, No Diploma	33.3%	22.9%	21.0%
Associate Degree	9.2%	7.1%	6.3%
Bachelor's Degree	22.6%	17.1%	15.5%
Master's/Prof/Doctorate Degree	8.3%	9.5%	8.9%

Source: ESRI Business Information Solutions

### **Household Income**

The median income in South Jordan is substantially higher than both state and national figures. The estimated 2006 median household income for South Jordan is \$94,827. Per capita income was \$28,004. The median household income for the State of Utah is \$56,398 and the US is \$51,546. The per capita income for the State is \$23,087 and the US is \$27,084. **Figure 3** shows households by income.

**Figure 3: Households by Income – South Jordan, Utah and the United States (2006)**



Source: ESRI Business Information Solutions

The largest share of households (46.6%) earns \$100,000 or more; 17.9% earns \$50,000 to \$74,999, and 6.3% of households earn \$35,000 to \$49,999. Only 14.3% earns less than \$50,000 per year.

South Jordan shows significantly lower percentages than the State in all earnings categories up to \$75,000, ranging from differences of 4.3% to 9.8%. In subsequent categories, South Jordan shows much higher percentages of the population earning over \$100,000, with percentages of 46.6%, compared to the state (20.3%) and the US (19.8%).

#### ***Household Size and Units***

South Jordan has a significantly higher average household size (3.81) than the State of Utah (3.11) and the Nation (2.59). **Table 3** shows that a significantly smaller percentage of housing units in South Jordan are rented (9.6%) when compared to the State (24.4) and the Nation (28.9%).

**Table 3: Housing Units (2006)**

	South Jordan	State of Utah	United States
Owner Occupied Housing Units	86.7%	65.9%	61.6%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	9.6%	24.4%	28.9%
Vacant Housing Units	3.7%	9.6%	9.5%

Source: ESRI Business Information Solutions

### ***Employment***

South Jordan has a higher percentage of employment overall compared to the State and Nation, with more White Collar Employees comparatively. The estimated 2000 employed work force in South Jordan is 19,474 or 72.5% of the population 16 years and over (ESRI Business Information Solutions). The employed work force in the State of Utah is 69% and the Nation is 63.9% of the population 16 years and over. Of the employed work force 16 and over in South Jordan, 67.3% are engaged in White Collar professions such as management, business, financial and sales, and the balance of the work force is engaged in service (13.2%) and blue collar (19.5%) professions. The percentage of White Collar Employees (67.3%) is higher than the State (by 7.7%) and the US (by 6.8%). The percentage of employees in the service industry (13.2%) is lower than both the State and Nation by at least 3 points. The percentage of blue collar employees (19.5%) is lower than the state and the nation (by 4.6% and 3.6% respectively).

### ***2006 Consumer Spending***

The Consumer Spending shows the amount spent on a variety of goods and services by households that reside in the market area. Expenditures are shown by broad budget categories that are not mutually exclusive. Consumer spending does not equal business revenue. **Table 4** shows the relative 2006 Consumer Spending for South Jordan for entertainment/recreation.

**Table 4: Consumer Spending Index (2006)**

<b>Entertainment/Recreation</b>	<b>South Jordan</b>	<b>State of Utah</b>	<b>United States</b>
Total Dollars Spent in 2006	\$49,651,753	\$2,732,701,004	\$377,062,919,763
Average Spent	\$ 5,040	\$ 3,385	\$ 3,306
Spending Potential Index*	152	102	100

\* The Spending Potential Index represents the amount spent in the area relative to a national average of 100.

**Source:** Expenditure data are derived from the 2001, 2002, and 2003 Consumer Expenditure Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics. ESRI forecasts for 2006 and 2011.

### ***Health and Obesity***

The United Health Foundation has ranked Utah 4th in its 2005 State Health Rankings, up from 5<sup>th</sup> in 2004. The State's biggest strengths include:

- low prevalence of smoking
- a low rate of infant mortality
- a low rate of cancer deaths
- a high rate of high school graduation

Some of the challenges the State faces include:

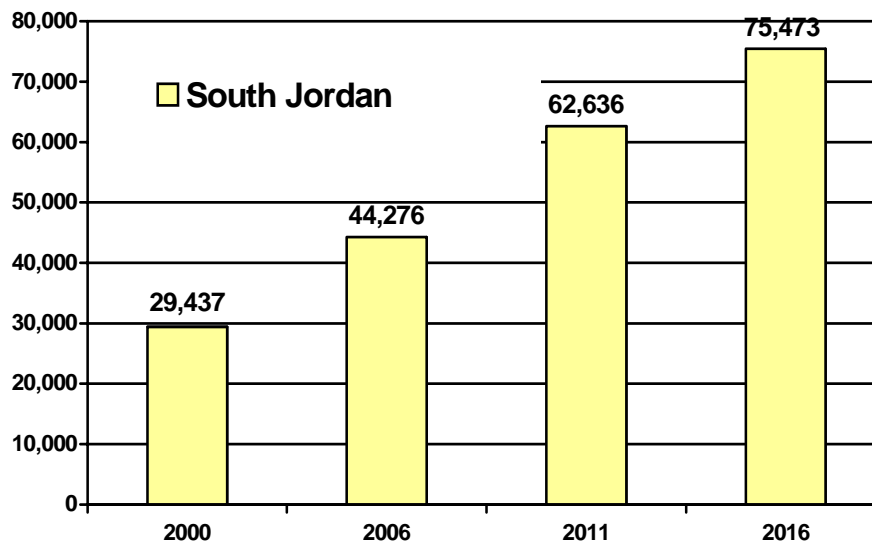
- low immunization coverage
- low per capita public health spending

Source: <http://www.unitedhealthfoundation.org/shr2005/states/Utah.html>

### ***Population Forecasts***

South Jordan is currently undergoing a high rate of growth. According to population figures provided by the South Jordan City Community Development Department, the population of South Jordan has doubled in the last ten years, and is projected to double again in 16 years in 2022. The 2006 city population estimate is 44,276. From 2006 to 2010 the annual population annual growth rate is estimated to be 7-9%, reducing to annual growth rates of 3-4% from 2011 to 2016. The annual growth is projected to decrease to 1% annually in 2026. The population is expected to reach 100,000 in 2028.

**Figure 4: South Jordan City, UT - Population Projections 2000 to 2016**



*Source: South Jordan City, Community Development Department, 8/2/2006*

### **Summary of Key Demographic Information**

- Utah and South Jordan City have younger populations than the national average.
- South Jordan has a higher average household size (3.81) than the State of Utah (3.11) and the Nation (2.59).
- Educational levels in South Jordan are high with 30.9% of the South Jordan population with either a Bachelor's, Master's or higher degree compared to the State of Utah (26.6) and the Nation (24.4%).
- The estimated 2006 median household income for South Jordan (\$94,827) is substantially higher than the State of Utah (\$56,398) and the US (\$51,546).
- South Jordan has smaller percentage of rental housing units in South Jordan (9.6%) when compared to the State (24.4) and the Nation (28.9%).
- The 2006 city population estimate is 44,276.
- The population of South Jordan has doubled in the last ten years, and is projected to double again in 16 years.

## B. Current Trends

Various data sources convey national recreation trends which can influence South Jordan. The National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA) survey on sports participation revealed several activities pertinent to the South Jordan are currently very popular or growing in popularity. These include various aquatics related activities, sports, walking and exercising with equipment. A detailed narrative on related trends was provided to the City in a separate report. Selected activities pertinent to the City are highlighted below.

- Swimming - experienced a 2.2% increase in total participation from 2003 to 2004.
- Baseball – experienced a 4.7% increase for youths 7 to 11 years old from 1994 to 2004 but experienced an overall decrease in participation of 11.6% in youths 7 to 17 years of age.
- Basketball - experienced a 5.6% increase for youths 7 to 11 years old from 1994 to 2004.
- Skateboarding - participation has increased 48.6% from 1999 to 2004.
- Exercising with equipment - had a 15.4% increase in total participation from 1999 to 2004.
- Aerobic exercise - saw an increase of 12.2% in total population from 1999-2004
- Exercise walking and running/jogging boasted well over 7 million participants 55 years of age in 2002 according to the Superstudy of Sports Participation conducted by American Sports Data, Inc. in January 2002.

Other relevant recreational trends noted in the NSGA's 2003 study:

- Exercise walking continues to be the number one sport in American participation, with 79.5 million participants.
- Yoga and Tai Chi were introduced to the survey in 2002 and included in the 2003 survey. Total participation was 5.6 million, with women comprising 83.3% of that total.
- Martial Arts have the largest percent change from 2002 to 2003 with a 15% increase and 4.8 million participants.

As demographics change, so do trends in recreation and leisure. Other noteworthy national recreational trends include:

- Participation in structured programmed activities has decreased; programs are moving towards unstructured, individual, and drop-in programs.
- Adults are moving away from teams to more individual activities.
- Demand is increasing for family programs and programs for girls and women.
- Young adults and Americans with annual household incomes of \$50,000 or more are more inclined than the total public to engage in outdoor activity frequently.
- More activities are being adapted for disabled participants. Programs should strive to be “universally” accessible.
- Fitness and wellness are viewed as a lifestyle that stresses the integration of mental, physical, and spiritual well-being.
- Subsidies for programs are lessening and more “enterprise” activities are being developed, thereby allowing subsidy to be used where deemed appropriate.

- More parks and recreation agencies are partnering with private, public, and non-profit groups.

### **C. Community and Stakeholder Input**

As part of the public process for the development of this Plan, a community meeting and a series of focus groups and stakeholder interviews were held in South Jordan City from August 29-31, 2006. Focus groups were held with City Council Members, Kennecott Lands, City Senior Staff and representatives from athletic associations. An open public meeting was held on August 29. Additionally, interviews were held with parks and recreation staff and other stakeholders including the County and the Chamber of Commerce. A total of sixty-five (65) individuals participated in the public process described above. Participants were asked for input related to the strengths, weakness and opportunities related to parks, recreation, open space and trails in South Jordan City. Below is a summary of this input.

#### **SWOT Analysis**

Attendees of the public meeting and focus groups were asked to participate in a SWOT Analysis to identify the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats that exist for South Jordan City. The summary is presented in Table 5.

**Table 5: SWOT Table**

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats/Barriers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Park system well maintained</li> <li>• Variety of neighborhood parks</li> <li>• Open space/natural areas</li> <li>• Mulligan's Golf</li> <li>• Ice skating rink</li> <li>• Skate park</li> <li>• Fitness/Aquatic and Community Center</li> <li>• Gale Center of History and Culture</li> <li>• Jordan River Trail</li> <li>• Special Events</li> <li>• Talented people</li> <li>• City commitment to parks &amp; recreation</li> <li>• Quality of life/economic impact of parks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of Service (LOS) is not consistent (concentrated in east)</li> <li>• Minimal cultural arts opportunities (facilities/programs)</li> <li>• Lack of partnerships (program/funding)</li> <li>• Lack of adequate number of trees</li> <li>• Parking issues during peak usage</li> <li>• Disconnected trail system</li> <li>• Marketing</li> <li>• Over-use of some athletic fields</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop P&amp;R plan to better manage growth and increase LOS</li> <li>• Land to the west</li> <li>• Preserve open space</li> <li>• Lake at Daybreak</li> <li>• Expand partnerships</li> <li>• Cultural arts venues and public art</li> <li>• Increase variety of recreation services/facilities</li> <li>• Increase/improve special events</li> <li>• Increase marketing</li> <li>• Strengthen trail system/connections (Canal ROW)</li> <li>• Involve community</li> <li>• River recreation</li> <li>• Environmental education/interpretative trails</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fast growth and development</li> <li>• Separation between Daybreak and SJC</li> <li>• Physical barriers and lack of east/west connections</li> </ul>

### **Dot-O-Cracy in Action**

Participants of the community meeting and focus groups (City Council and Planning Commission and Athletic Associations) were asked to prioritize new recreational facilities and recreation programs in the following activity. Each person was given four dots for new facilities and four dots for programs and was asked to place the dots next to facility(s) or program(s) most important to them. Dots could be placed next to several different choices or all put on one choice depending on the importance.



**Table 6:** Top Three Priorities for Parks and Recreation Programs and Outdoor Facilities

<b>Programs</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>Outdoor Facilities</b>	<b>Votes</b>
Special Events	19	Restrooms	17
Youth Sports & Fitness	11	Natural Areas	14
Adult Non-Sport (Art/Education/Dance)	10	Multi-use Fields (football/soccer)	14
Adult Sport & Fitness	9	Tennis Courts (6 votes for indoor)	10
Youth Non-Sport (Art/Education/Dance)	6	Baseball/Softball Fields	8
Youth Aquatics	3	Water Spray Ground	8

The top three program priorities were: special events, youth sports and fitness, and adult non-sport (arts/education/dance). The top three outdoor facilities were: restrooms, natural areas and multi-use field (soccer/football).

Participants were also asked to vote for their top priorities for new facilities. The top categories were: biking/walking trails (16 votes), art venue (11 votes) and outdoor aquatics (8 votes).

#### **City Council and Planning Commission Input**

The highlights of the focus group with City Council and Planning Commission members are described below. There was a shared satisfaction with the existing parks and recreation facilities and a desire to make them even better. There was agreement that parks and recreation are a priority for the City.

Some of the challenges identified were “playing catch-up” from a high rate of growth and development and working to plan for future parks and better distribute park resources throughout the community. In addition, bridging the perceived separation between South Jordan City and the Daybreak development was pointed out as a need.

A focus of input was related to the desire to expand arts and cultural programs and facilities. One of the priorities identified was for the City to develop a performing arts center that would serve as a regional draw. Other opportunities expressed were: new programs and special events (farmer’s markets, cultural festivals) as well as facilities; and increasing partnerships (with neighboring communities) and corporate sponsorships.

#### **Staff Input**

The following describes feedback from a focus group held with City senior staff with representatives from Operations, Police, Fire and Administration. The key strengths included good diversity of and maintenance of parks and facilities as well as diversity of programs. Some of the weaknesses identified were the pressure from developers to use detention basins as their park contribution. These areas present maintenance concerns and are not considered of highest recreational value. Safety concerns identified include lack of

lighting in some of the remote sections of the Jordan River trail as well as some issues with off-leash dogs and alcohol violations.

Suggestions for future improvements included: outdoor pool, cultural programs, concerts at the fountain/plaza, off-lease dog area, as well as exploring the feasibility of developing trails along some of the canals.

Staff was interested in planning for future parks in light of the growth trends and identifying the balance between active and passive recreation. They were interested in project and funding priorities for the short and long-term and exploring ways to generate additional revenue.

(Note: additional staff interviews were held with staff directly responsible for the delivery and administration of parks and recreation services. This input is integrated into the relevant sections of this document.)

## **Stakeholder Input**

### ***Athletic Associations***

Seven representatives from soccer, baseball, lacrosse, and tennis associations participated in the focus group held on August 30, 2006. A summary of input follows. (Note: additional input from athletic associations is integrated in the Alternative Provider section of this document.)

The key **strengths** identified were:

- A lot of multi-use practice fields, spread out in smaller parks
- Lighted baseball/softball fields
- Lots of open space available
- Reputation of quality baseball/sports leagues

The key **weaknesses** identified were:

- Design of parks limit playing games on fields with sprinkler heads (not designed for soccer, active sports)
- Lacrosse association uses school facility use, but has limited access
- No lighted soccer fields
- Not enough fields – programs are expanding, population growing, but no additional fields

The key **opportunities** identified were:

- Explore grant opportunities for facility improvements
- Form a sports committee to coordinate field schedules and resolve problems
- Create indoor facilities (soccer, ice rink/hockey, tennis)
- Develop artificial turf fields
- Add capacity to existing fields
- Develop partnership with Equestrian Center for use of field space

### ***Kennecott Land, Developer of Daybreak Community***

The Daybreak development, a 4,126-acre property making up close to one-half of the landmass of South Jordan City, represents a significant stakeholder in the future development of the City and in turn directly impacts planning for parks, recreation, open space and trails. Upon build-out, the community will include over 13,500 homes; schools and churches; parks, open space and trails (up to 1,200-acres); along with town centers, made up of a mix of retail, office, and industrial space. The “new urbanism” design philosophy of this development revolves around sustainable development including water conservation, dedicating open space and walk-able communities.

As of 2006, the Daybreak community includes the recreational Oquirrh Lake (which is part of their storm water management system), several small parks and a community/recreation Center (for use by HOA members and student families) that is connected to the elementary school. Along the eastern portion of the community, a new park development, Sunrise Mountain Park is planned.

Following is a summary from the focus group that was held four staff from Kennecott Land. First, participants were asked to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats related to South Jordan City parks, recreation, open space and trails.

The **strengths** that were identified include:

- Level of park maintenance
- Indoor recreation center
- Equestrian Center
- Diversity of programs
- Jordan River Trail

**Weaknesses** that were identified include:

- Weak east/west trail and transportation connections
- Uniformity of parks that don't clearly relate to neighborhoods
- Lack of parks in general

**Opportunities** that were identified include:

- Create connections to Daybreak trails (118<sup>th</sup> and 114<sup>th</sup> south)
- Create common park standards/guidelines between South Jordan City and Daybreak
- Use of canals for trails
- Daybreak and City coordination for special events at Oquirrh Lake, etc.

**Threats or barriers** that were identified include:

- Residents of Daybreak who pay taxes and HOA fees
- Need for coordination between County and City parks and recreation
- Bangerter Highway presents a physical barrier for pedestrians and bikers linking Daybreak and the rest of South Jordan

Kennecott Land representatives expressed an interest in maintaining certain signature park features and having flexibility for future amenities balancing the wants/needs of the City with those of Daybreak homebuyers.

**In summary, the key issues and questions facing South Jordan City relative to Daybreak are:**

- What parks should be potentially turned over to the City to own and manage?
- How will non-Daybreak residents be accommodated within Daybreak parks and recreation facilities?
- Design guidelines may be needed to help identify expectations and guide design of future parks.

### ***County Facilities***

Salt Lake County has traditionally been the public recreation provider in the County and currently operates two facilities in South Jordan. Below is a summary of input from a representative from each facility: Marv Jensen Recreation Center and the Equestrian Center.

The representative from the Marv Jensen Center was interested in coordinating and complementing youth and adult recreational offerings between the City and County facilities. (He also noted that there are plans to build a new County recreation facility in Riverton.)

The representative from the Equestrian Center explained that the horse shows and the County Fair held at the Center draws participants and spectators to the community and felt this provided a positive economic impact for the city. He was open to partnering with the City and expressed that the 14 acres of flat grassy area (identified as the polo field) could be used for athletic programs. He also identified a need for a riding school.

### ***Chamber of Commerce***

The representative from the South Jordan Chamber of Commerce thought there was a good balance of parks and open space in the City and expressed a desire to continue this balance. Her members are interested in partnering with the City to increase special events, especially those that draw people to the business areas. Increased marketing and special events, such as street fairs and farmer's markets, were identified as future opportunities. Additional facilities such as an outdoor pool as well as facilities to serve the growing western part of the South Jordan were identified as needs.

## **KEY THEMES OF PUBLIC INPUT**

- Current park system is well-maintained
- Need for additional parks and recreation program and facilities to meet growing needs of South Jordan City and distribution of resources
- Desire for expanded trail system and connections
- Interest in balancing passive and active recreation
- Desire to preserve open space/natural spaces
- Commitment to supporting arts and cultural programs and institutions
- Need to coordinate planning for parks and recreation between Daybreak community and City and integrate into city as a whole

## D. Statistically-Valid Survey

### Overview of the Methodology

The City of South Jordan conducted a Community Attitude and Interest Survey during September and October of 2006 to help establish priorities for the future development of parks and recreation facilities, programs and services within the community. The survey was designed to obtain statistically-valid results from households throughout the City of South Jordan. The survey was administered by a combination of mail and phone.

Leisure Vision worked extensively with City of South Jordan officials, as well as members of the GreenPlay LLC project team in the development of the survey questionnaire. This work allowed the survey to be tailored to issues of strategic importance to effectively plan the future system.

In September 2006, surveys were mailed to a random sample of 2,000 households in the City of South Jordan. Approximately three days after the surveys were mailed and each household that received a survey also received an electronic voice message encouraging them to complete the survey. In addition, about two weeks after the surveys were mailed; Leisure Vision began contacting households by phone, either to encourage completion of the mailed survey or to administer the survey by phone.

The goal was to obtain a total of at least 400 completed surveys. This goal was accomplished, with a total of 414 surveys having been completed. The results of the random sample of 414 households have a 95% level of confidence with a precision of at least  $\pm 4.8\%$ .

### Survey Result Highlights

Below are highlights from the survey results based on the Importance-Unmet Needs Matrix. The full Executive Summary of the survey results can be found in *Appendix A*.

The **Importance-Unmet Needs Matrix** is a tool for assessing the priority that should be placed on parks and recreation facilities and recreation programs in the City of South Jordan. Each of the facilities and programs that were assessed on the survey were placed in one of the following four quadrants:

- **Top Priorities** (higher unmet need and higher importance). Items in this quadrant should be given the highest priority for improvement. Respondents placed a high level of importance on these items, and the unmet need rating is high. Improvements to items in this quadrant will have positive benefits for the highest number of South Jordan residents.
- **Opportunities for Improvement** (higher unmet need and lower importance). Respondents placed a lower level of importance on these items, but the unmet need rating is relatively high. Items in this quadrant should be given secondary priority for improvement.
- **Special Needs** (lower unmet need and higher importance). This quadrant shows where improvements may be needed to serve the needs of specialized populations.

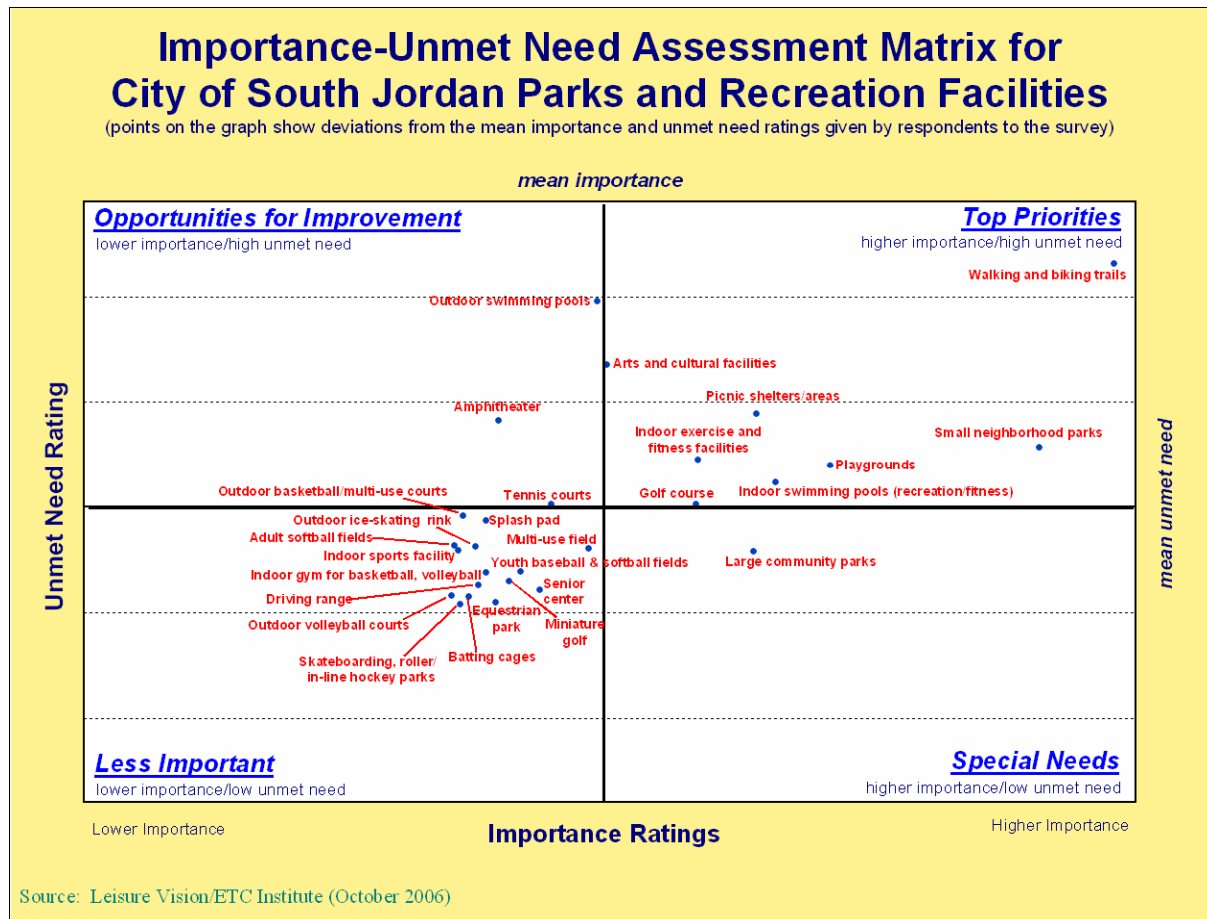
Respondents placed a high level of importance on these items, but the unmet need rating is relatively low.

- **Less Important** (lower unmet need and lower importance). Items in this quadrant should receive the lowest priority for improvement. Respondents placed a lower level of importance on these items, and the unmet need rating is relatively low.

As shown in the following Matrix, the top parks and recreation **facility priorities** identified from the survey (higher importance/high unmet need) are:

- Walking and biking trails
- Small neighborhood parks
- Playgrounds
- Indoor exercise and fitness facilities
- Picnic shelters/areas
- Arts and cultural facilities

**Figure 5: Importance-Unmet Need Facility Matrix**

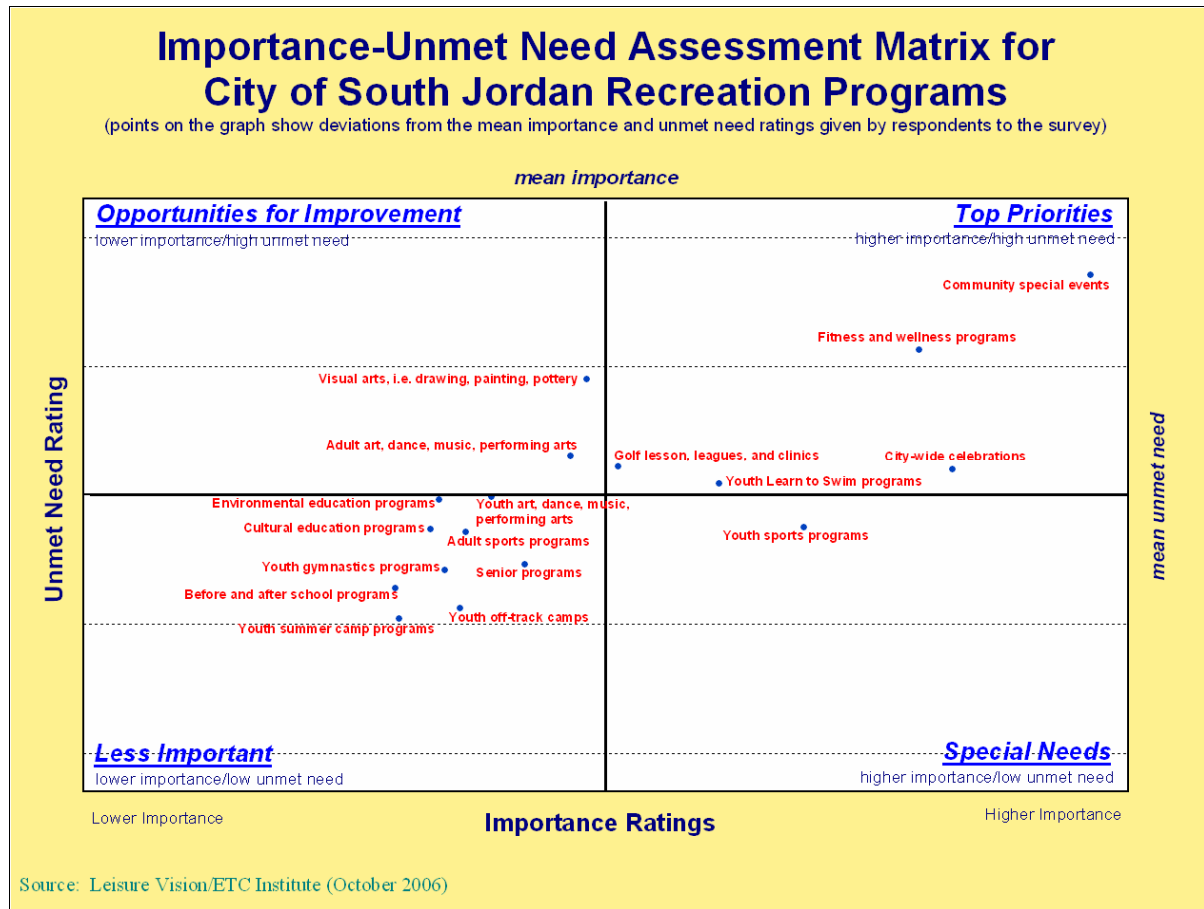


Note: Facilities in the “Less Important” quadrant of the Matrix indicate that needs are generally being met and therefore are not identified as a key need or priority.

As shown in the following Matrix, the top recreation **program priorities** identified from the survey (higher importance/high unmet need) are:

- Community special events
- Fitness and wellness programs
- City-wide celebrations
- Youth Learn-to-Swim programs
- Golf lessons, leagues and clinics

**Figure 6: Importance-Unmet Need Program Matrix**



Note: Programs in the “Less Important” quadrant of the Matrix indicate that needs are generally being met and therefore are not identified as a key need or priority.

### Other survey highlights include:

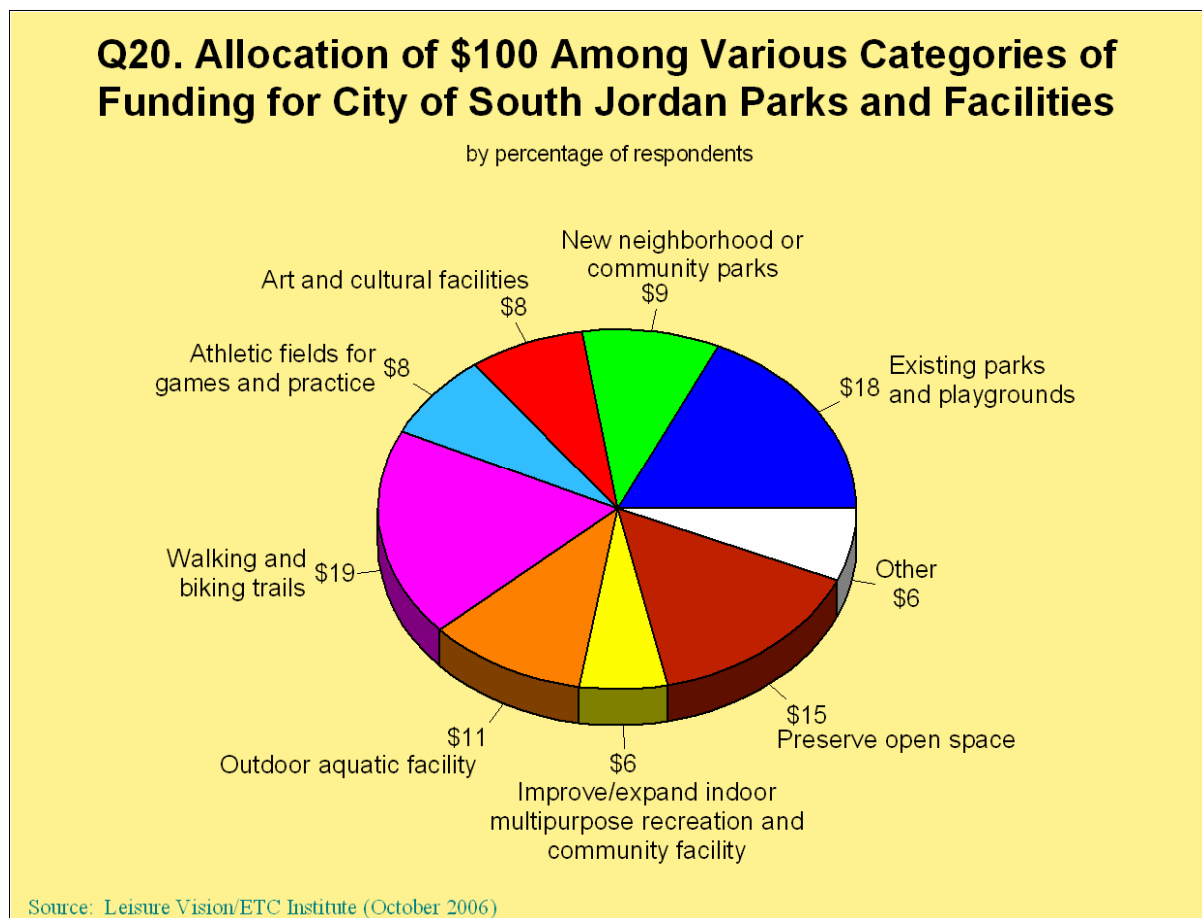
- Users are satisfied with the **physical condition of park and recreation facilities**, with 93% rating the conditions as excellent or good.
- City parks and **recreation facilities** that respondent households **visit most often** are: Jordan River Trail (35%), City Park (32%), Mulligan's Golf & Games (27%) and SJ Fitness and Aquatic Center (26%).
- Of the 93% of respondent households that have visited City parks and recreation facilities over the past 12 months, **90% indicated they use parks/recreation facilities because they are close to home.**
- The **improvements** that respondents would most like to have made to the park they visit most often are: **restrooms** (38%), **drinking fountains** (29%), **tree and landscape enhancement** (29%) and **walking trails** (25%).
- Of the 46% of respondent households that have participated in South Jordan recreation programs or community events during the past 12 months, **87% rated the programs/events as either excellent (30%) or good (57%).**
- The **organizations** that the highest percentage of respondent households have used for recreation programs and facilities during the past 12 months are: **churches** (59%), **South Jordan Parks and Recreation Department** (56%) and **School District facilities** (35%). It should be noted that South Jordan has a much higher percentage of users of church recreation facilities and programs than the national average (33%).
- The most frequently mentioned **reasons preventing respondents from using parks, facilities, and programs** more often include: "We are too busy or not interested" (35%), "I do not know what is being offered" (27%), and "fees are too high" (21%).
- Based on the sum of their top 4 choices, the **facilities** that respondents rated as the **most important** are: walking and biking trails (47%), and small neighborhood parks (42%), playgrounds (28%), indoor swimming pools (24%), picnic shelters/areas (22%) and large community parks (22%).
- Less than 35% of respondents indicated the trails, bike lanes and sidewalk areas completely meet the needs of their household.



- Respondents were asked how they would allocate \$100 among eight categories of funding for South Jordan parks and recreation facilities. The following summarizes key findings:

Respondents indicated they would allocate \$19 out of every \$100 to walking and biking trails. The remaining \$81 were allocated as follows: existing parks and playgrounds (\$18), preserve open space (\$15), outdoor aquatic facility (\$11), new neighborhood or community parks (\$9), art and cultural facilities (\$8), athletic fields for games and practice (\$8) and improve/expand indoor multipurpose recreation and community facility (\$6). The remaining \$6 was allocated to “other”.

**Figure 7: How Survey Respondents Would Allocate \$100**



### **Trends Findings in Relation to Survey Results:**

The activities that people do for leisure, recreation and exercise is varied and can change from community to community and state to state depending on climate, geographical location and interest. What people like to do in South Jordan may be very different than what people like to do in Denver, Colorado or not. The following results taken from the citizen's survey has been compared to national trends taken from National Sporting Goods Association and other sources where applicable.

Walking and biking trails rated the highest in importance and unmet need by the community according to the citizen survey. Trends indicate that exercise walking ranks the highest in participation at the national level. For age levels 55 and older exercise walking is the top recreational activity in frequency of participation.

According to the citizen survey, fitness and wellness programs ranked second in need in the types of program wanted by the community. National trends indicate exercising with equipment and aerobics exercise rank fourth and tenth respectively in the top ten activities people participate in.

Indoor aquatics facilities and youth learn-to-swim programs also ranked high in important features to consider in future facilities and programs. National trends indicate swimming as exercise and for recreation ranks third in the number of participants at the national level.

Community Special Events ranked as the top program area wanted by the community according to the citizens survey. Other “non sport” activities such as such visual arts, adult art classes, dance, music and performing arts also rank high in need. This is not surprising as the baby boomers are seeking activities that are new and create life long skills and also looking for family activities and other non sport activities for their children to expand their knowledge.

## ***4. What We Have Now – An Analysis of Public Programs and Spaces***

Following is a description and analysis of the South Jordan's current programs, parks and facilities, and trails and open space. The GRASP® Inventory and Analysis section provides a management tool to identify how parks and recreation facilities are meeting current needs and to plan for future needs. This section of the Plan concludes with a description of some of the key area recreation providers to help assess how these alternative providers impact South Jordan's future opportunities for expanded parks and recreation services in a growing community.

### **A. Community Recreation Programs – Recreation Division**

The South Jordan Leisure Services Department provides many types of leisure and recreation opportunities to the community. Programming includes aquatics, senior activities, adult sports, youth sports, fitness and wellness, martial arts, gymnastics and special events. Sports programs offered by the Department are recreational in nature. Major programs for each program area, participation levels, and revenue and expense information are described below. Additionally, primary issues are identified for each program area based on review of program-related information in addition to program staff interviews.

#### **Marketing – All Program Areas**

The Department uses several methods to get the word out about programming opportunities. Those methods include:

- Quarterly program listings in the center section of the South Valley Journal newspaper
- City Web Site
- Program information posted and displayed at City Hall, Fitness Center, Community Center, Mulligan's Golf and Game and the Gale Center of History and Culture
- On occasion, flyers to schools to be sent home with students
- Email notices about classes and programs
- Word of mouth

#### *Marketing - Primary Issues*

- Lack of dedicated marketing position to continually improve marketing effort
- A consistent feeling among staff that current marketing efforts are not maximizing programs/events potential

#### **Cost Recovery/Pricing – All Programs Areas**

There doesn't seem to be a consistent manner in which pricing is determined for programming and cost recovery goals are set. Some areas charge market rates while other charge enough to break even. As shown below when comparing revenues with *direct expenses*, most programs are recovering greater than 100%. Note: Direct expenses includes instructors, supplies, facility rental (if applicable) and does not include coordinator salaries or facility cost such as utilities and maintenance.

#### *Cost Recovery/Pricing – Primary Issue*

- Lack of a consistent pricing and cost recovery philosophy

#### **Customer Relations**

Overall there is not a standard customer feedback and performance measurement process for programming. Some program areas do seek this information while others do not. However, based on program staff interviews, there is a shared recognition that a system needs to be put in place to get customer feedback and determine and track performance measurements. In addition, there is not a formalized customer service training program for Department staff to ensure that the best possible assistance is given to patrons.

#### *Customer Relations – Primary issues*

- Lack of standard customer feedback and performance measurement process
- Lack of formalized customer service training program

#### **Alternative Funding – All Program Areas**

With the exception of special events and senior programming, no other program areas seek alternative funding in the form of sponsorships, partnerships, grants, financial assistance though in-kind services.

#### *Alternative Funding – Primary Issues*

- Lack of formalized directive to seek alternative funding
- Lack of formalized policies in regards to sponsorships and partnerships

#### **Program Areas**

##### **Special Events**

The South Jordan Leisure Services Department offers a variety of special events designed to bring the community together. The major events held throughout the year include the:

- Daddy Daughter Dance (February)
- Easter Egg Hunt (April)
- Halloween Fest (October)
- St Patrick's Gold Rush
- Sights and Sounds of Summer/Movies

Other special events held over the years include, Youth Dances, Mother & Son Summer Luau, St. Patrick's Gold Rush and Women in Sports Day, The Bunny Hop, Belly Flop and Swim with Santa. Additional programs that staff would like to offer include Movie Concert Series in the Park and Fit-then-Feast for Thanksgiving.

#### *Participation*

Participation levels for special events have grown steadily over the last year from a total of 156 in 2003/2004 to 186 in 2005/2006.

### *Revenues & Expenses*

Revenues for special events are minimal but have grown from \$1,966 in 2003/2004 to \$2,231 in 2005/2006. However there seems to be room for improvements in some areas.

Events	Revenues	Expenses	Cost Recovery
Daddy Daughter Dance	\$1,497	\$1,774	84%
Halloween Fest	\$1,180	\$1,020	115%
East Egg Hunt	\$0	\$1,388	0%
St Patrick's Gold Rush	\$232	\$205	113%
Sights and Sounds of Summer/Movies	\$0	\$3,530	0%
<b>Average Cost Recovery</b>			<b>104%</b>

### *Special Events - Primary Issues*

- Lack of marketing for special events
- Venue size for some events
- Low attendance and revenues for a community the size of South Jordan

### **Aquatics**

Aquatics programming is held in the only City operated pool located in the South Jordan Fitness Center. The pool has been open since February 2005. Primary programs include:

- Year-round swim lessons for a variety ages and abilities
- Boy Scout Merit Badge Classes (boys ages 12 – 18)
- Lifeguard Training (LGT) and Water Safety Instruction (WSI) for ages 16 and up

### *Participation*

The total number of participants for each program listed above is as follows:

- Swim lessons – 1,745 (July 2005 to July 2006)
- Boy Scout Merit Badge Classes – 81 (July 2005 to July 2006)
- LGT and WSI, ages 16 and up – 33 (Feb to May 2006)

### *2005/2006 - Revenues & Expenses*

Aquatic programming recovers all associated direct cost. Swim lessons recover the highest amount at 234%.

Activities	Revenues	Expenses	Cost Recovery
Swim Lessons	\$56,861	\$24,267	234%
Boy Scout Merit Badge	\$1,245	\$607	205%
Life Guard Training	\$3,035	\$2,496	121%
Water Safety Instructor	\$585	\$415	141%
<b>Average Cost Recovery</b>			<b>175%</b>

### *Aquatics - Primary Issues*

- It is a challenge to find qualified part-time life guards and swim instructors.
- The pool has reached capacity for swim lesson participation.
- For specialized classes such as LGT and WSI, the pool is too shallow for some of the course requirements and the participants must move to another pool.
- Inability to offer advanced swim instruction programming (i.e. competitive swimming techniques) due to lack of lap pool.
- Marketing needs to be improved and Department needs to be branded.

### **Sports (Youth and Adult)**

In the past, the Department's primary sports offerings were focused around adult programming while leaving youth sports programming to schools, the County and non-profit sports organizations. Starting this year the Department has started offering youth sports programming. Programs offered in youth and adult sports include:

- Adult
  - Softball (men's, coed)
  - Basketball (men's)
  - Fun and Sober Softball Games
  - Adult Volleyball
- Youth
  - Softball (girl's)
  - Volleyball
  - Soccer
  - Special Events (3 x 3 basketball)

### *Participation Levels*

Some sports programs have been offered in years past but participation data is not available. 2006 participation levels are as follows:

- Adult Basketball – 60 (6 Teams)
- Adult Softball – 940
- Fun and Sober – 240
- Adult Volleyball - 70
- Youth Volleyball – 60
- Youth Soccer - 145
- Youth Softball – (1st season was spring of 2006 - final data not available at this time)
- Special Events (3 x 3 basketball) - 52

### *2005/2006 Revenues and Expenditures*

All Department sports programming recovers more than a 100% of direct costs except for adult volleyball. On average the Department cost recovery is 135% for youth and adult sports.

Programs	Revenues	Expenditures	Cost Recovery
Adult			
Basketball	\$2,100	\$1,546	135%
Softball	\$20,722	\$11,725	176%
Fun and Sober	\$4,328	\$6,150	142%
Volleyball	\$315	\$376	83%
Average Cost Recovery			134%
Youth			
Volleyball	\$2,925	\$2,047	142%
Soccer	\$6,850	\$5,308	129%
Softball			
3 x 3 Basketball	\$300	\$100	300%
<b>Average Cost Recovery (Less 3 x 3 Basketball)</b>			<b>135%</b>

### *Sports - Primary Issues*

- Lack of ability to expand sports program offerings due to the number of other sports providers that use City-owned fields and lack of field availability
- Lack of ability to expand sports programming due the number of other non-sport programs utilizing existing indoor spaces
- Insufficient staff
- Timing of marketing needs to happen sooner and effort needs to be greater
- Complicated communication ladder to get issues addressed by management
- Goal to increase participate levels 30% annually

### **Non- Sports Programming**

The South Jordan Parks and Recreation Department offers an array of non-sport programming to the community for both youths and adults. Many of these programs have been offered since 2003 and were held in the Community Center but are now held in the Aquatics and Fitness Center. Non-sport programs offered include:

- Karate (Youth)
- Gymnastics (Youth)
- Off track camp (Youth)
- Singing groups
- Youth dance (Ballet, Jazz, Hip Hop)
- Adult dance
- Arts & Crafts (Adult)
- Fitness
- Fishing Club

### *Participation Levels*

In most cases participation levels for non-sports programming has steadily increased over the last three years. And in many cases programs have seen phenomenal growth in the last three years. Only karate and dance have seen decreases in participation. That may be due to a decrease in available space from the Community Center and Fitness and Aquatic Center. The growth in participation for the Off Track Camps exploded from 44 in 2004/05 to 729 in 2005/06.

### **Recreation Program Participation Levels**

	<b>2003/2004</b>	<b>2004/2005</b>	<b>2005/2006</b>
Karate	1,011	723	801
Gymnastics	374	901	1,483
Off Track Camps	5	44	729
Singing Groups	N/A	37	287
Dance (Youth and Adult)	704	730	559
Fitness	264	602	783
Fishing Club	1	71	80

*Note: Art and Crafts will be a new program in 2006/07.*

### *2005/2006 - Revenues and Expenses*

With the exception of fitness programming, non-sport programming recovers consistently between 140% and 145% of direct costs. Fitness programming recovers 74% of direct costs.

### **Recreation Revenues and Expenses, 2005/2006**

	<b>Revenues</b>	<b>Expenses</b>	<b>Cost Recovery</b>
<b>Karate</b>	<b>\$28,443</b>	<b>\$19,910</b>	<b>142%</b>
<b>Gymnastics</b>	<b>\$49,215</b>	<b>\$34,451</b>	<b>142%</b>
<b>Off Track Camps</b>	<b>\$31,560</b>	<b>\$21,767</b>	<b>145%</b>
<b>Singing Groups</b>	<b>\$ 9,320</b>	<b>\$ 6,518</b>	<b>143%</b>
<b>Dance (Youth and Adult)</b>	<b>\$12,147</b>	<b>\$ 8,492</b>	<b>143%</b>
<b>Fitness</b>	<b>\$12,101</b>	<b>\$16,202</b>	<b>74%</b>
<b>Fishing Club</b>	<b>\$ 1,018</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Average Cost Recovery</b>			<b>131%</b>



### *Non-Sports - Primary Issues*

- Fitness programs are losing money (Instructors are contracted and are paid regardless of number of participants)
- Many programs are at or close to capacity due to limited space. Additionally, there is no space for sit down activities such as arts and crafts in the fitness and aquatics center
- Lack of transportation for field trips
- Need more Off Track Camp staff
- Limited response to job postings and competition with alternative recreation providers for staff
- Lack of consistency in marketing effort

### **Senior Programming**

South Jordan senior programming operates out of the Community Center. The main goal of the senior center is to get people out and about who would otherwise stay at home and watch TV and be engaged in any social activities. A variety of programs are offered throughout the year including:

- Exercise and wellness activities such as:
  - Walking groups
  - Tai Chi
  - Yoga
- Arts and Crafts Activities such as:
  - Ceramics
  - Oil Painting
- Educational Activities such as:
  - Computer Skills
  - Genealogy
- Trips once a month

### *Participation Levels*

There is no tracking of participation at this time. It was estimated that approximately 1,100 participants came through the door in August which would equate to approximately 13,000 visits each year.

### *Revenues and Expenses*

The Senior Center does not charge a fee for activities except in rare cases where a contracted instructor may charge \$1 or \$2 for a class. The main funding for the Senior Center comes from CDBG grants which covers senior programming expenses.

### **Summary of Recreation Program**

The City of South Jordan, Leisure Services Department combines its facilities and staff expertise to provide a widening range of programs for South Jordan citizens of all ages. It is the Division goal to broaden its special events offering to once a month. The variety of the special events and what target audiences are being focus on will be a key to their success. Contacting other community special events coordinators to see what has been successful to them may help generate some successful ideas.

Aquatics programming has seen continued growth in popularity but is fast approaching maximum capacity for the size and type of pool the Division has. New aquatics venues are expensive to build and operate but without new facilities aquatics programming will be limited in growth.

Youth sport opportunities are somewhat limited. Limited indoor space such as gyms and multi-purpose rooms restrict indoor sports program offerings. Outdoor youth sports program offerings are mainly provided by Sports Associations that offer football and baseball to name a few. However the Division has begun to offer outdoor sports like girls softball and seeks to maximize its participants by making it a fall activity instead of summer activity as provided by the Sports Associations. The Division needs to determine if creating new youth sports opportunities would be prudent and beneficial to the community by determining if there is a segment of the market not being served by Sports Associations or the County. The Division should also look for partnering opportunities with the County in order to serve a greater number of youths.

As with youth sports, adults sports are limited to what capacity is available in the City's indoor and outdoor athletic spaces. Quality adult sport offerings often are expected to pay for themselves and possibly generate excess revenues to help support youth and other programming.

The focus of the senior programming offered by the City is traditional and supports the passive activity needs for the senior population. Getting seniors out of their homes and involved in activities and keeping them active mentally and physically is the primary goal of the Division.

Non-sport programming has proven to be popular with the community as almost all programs have seen growth in participation. Spaces such as multi-purpose rooms and dedicated arts and crafts spaces are limited and will hold back the development of certain types of programming. Keeping programming creative and not just offering programs "just because we always have" while participation levels drop will be key.

## **B. Indoor Recreation Facilities**

The South Jordan Parks and Recreation Department operates three indoor facilities that help serve the needs of the community. A brief description of facilities is as follows:

### **Community/Senior Center**

The 13,000 square foot South Jordan Community/Senior Center is primarily used for senior programming Monday through Friday during the day and used for adult and youth programming all other times. Amenities in the Community/Senior Center include:

- Beauty Salon
- Computer Room
- Day Room/ Lounge
- Entry Desk
- Gathering Area / Multipurpose Space
- Multipurpose Room
- Office Space



### **Leisure, Aquatics and Fitness Center**

The newest indoor facility operated by the Department is the Leisure, Aquatics and Fitness Center. The 76,000 square foot center has several amenities that attract residents of South Jordan that include:

- Cardio/Free Weight area
- Entry Desk
- Fitness Room
- Gym
- Leisure Pool (with two lap lanes)
- Locker Rooms
- Office Space
- Party Room
- Restrooms
- Track (Indoor)
- Weight

### **Gale Center of History and Culture**

The 10,000 square foot Gale Center of History and Culture provides a historic look at what life in South Jordan was like in the past. The center highlights the rural and agriculture history of the area with several exhibits. Amenities that can be found in the center include:

- Dugout House Exhibit
- Farm Machinery Exhibit
- Grainery
- Indoor Displays
- Meeting Room
- Restrooms

## C. Outdoor Active Facilities and Sports

### Parks and Athletic Fields

According to the inventory conducted as part of this project, the South Jordan Leisure Services Department oversees approximately 307 acres of park land and athletic fields, 43 acres of open space, 4.6 acres of streetscapes, and 5.75 miles of trails. South Jordan has 22 developed parks that have a variety of amenities. Those amenities include:

- Playgrounds
- Pavilions
- Loop walks
- Open turf areas
- Basketball courts
- Horseshoe pits
- Volleyball pits

The City's Athletic field inventory consists of:

- 9 baseball/softball fields
- 2 football fields
- 4 multi-purpose fields

### Natural Areas and Trails

The South Jordan Leisure Services Department manages approximately 42 acres of undeveloped open space. Furthermore, the Department currently manages an estimated 5.6 miles of trails. In addition there are an estimated 108 acres of public restricted access natural areas along the Jordan River corridor (owned by different entities).

### Special Facilities – Mulligan's Golf and Games

The City operates Mulligan's Golf and Game and offers two, nine-hole courses; driving range (double deck teeing areas, climate control); miniature golf; batting cages; pro shop and snack bar. Additionally the facility offers golf instruction and opportunities for birthday parties and corporate outings.



## D. Level of Service – The GRASP® Analysis

### Inventory Process and Method

Providing an accurate inventory is essential to determining the current Level of Service (LOS) of a community. In order to take full advantage of the GRASP® method, a complete inventory was collected that lists not only quantitative information but also includes qualitative information. The inventory compilation is a three-step process: preliminary data collection, site visits, and data review and compilation.

#### *Preliminary data collection*

A preliminary inventory was prepared using information from aerial photography, GIS, website information, and the recreation brochure. Components included physical features intended for use by visitors to the parks, such as playgrounds, sports fields, picnic shelters, etc. Each of the components was given a GIS point and a name.

#### *Site visit*

In August 2006 the planning team visited South Jordan, Utah. Initial meetings established a “standard of service” based on the quality and condition expected by the residents and staff of South Jordan. These standards were determined during meetings with the staff and public, from general observations, and the based on professional expertise and experience of the consulting team. Unique to South Jordan, these standards form the basis of a component rating system which was used to score the parks system for quality, condition and appropriateness.

Using the established standards and the preliminary inventory, the planning team visited each property, gathered pertinent information listed below and scored each component according to the following three-tier rating system: *1 = Below Expectations, 2 = Meets Expectations and 3 = Exceeds Expectations.*

- Confirmation of component type
- Confirmation of component location
- Evaluation of component condition
- Record of comfort and convenience features
- Evaluation of comfort and convenience features
- Evaluation of park design and ambience
- Site photos
- General comments

Components were evaluated as described above. In addition to the components’ scores, each park site or facility was given a set of scores to rate its comfort, convenience, ambient qualities, and to indicate how well it met expectations for its intended function. These scores will be used as modifiers that affect the scores of the components within the park or facility during the GRASP® analysis.

Information collected during the site visit has been compiled into a dataset, which was submitted to the City staff for verification. The compiled inventory data is shown in the following table and the Inventory map in **Appendix B**.



## Preliminary Inventory Summary and Findings

The South Jordan Leisure Services Department has a diverse inventory of properties to serve the needs of the community. Its holdings can be divided into five major categories: developed parks, open space, trails, streetscapes and indoor facilities.

**Table 7: Inventory Summary**

GRASP® Perspective Legend Classification	Number of Locations*	Total Acres**
City Park, Open Space***, Streetscape	40	390.8
Alternate Provider (County and Private, i.e. HOA's)	5	265.7
Anticipated City Park, Open Space, Streetscape	7	65.6
School Property	9	145.1
Public Parcels - Restricted Access (along Jordan River)	17	108.8
		<b>Size in Square Feet</b>
Indoor Facilities Total	4	102,000
		<b>Length in Miles</b>
Trails Total	5	5.60

\*Number may reflect locations made up of multiple assessor's parcels.

\*\*Acres are approximate and were calculated using geometric calculations based upon City of South Jordan GIS data.

\*\*\*Parcels without current improvements were selected by the GRASP Team as Open Space. These locations make up 41.85 of the 390.80 acre total.

### *Developed Parks*

The developed parks in South Jordan form the backbone of the City's park system. A majority of the system is comprised of neighborhood parks 1-10 acres in size. These parks provide the basic park components such as pavilions, open grassy areas, and playgrounds. They are very well maintained and are located relatively consistently throughout the community. Several of these parks also serve as detention areas for storm water from the surrounding neighborhoods, which on occasion pose drainage problems and make parts of the park unusable. Plantings in the parks are basic and have few native, xeriscape, shrub, or flower plantings. Park signage is regularly provided however the signage does not consistently show park name.

The City also has three community parks. South Jordan City Park serves active recreational needs and provides a center piece for the community. It also houses the Fitness Center and the Community Center. For users that are not interested in team sports, the park has group pavilions, horseshoes and a skate park. The other community park, Riverside Park, provides access to the City's most prominent natural resource – the Jordan River. This park is divided into three areas and provides ample room for picnicking, fishing, and passive recreation. Perhaps the most notable component of the park is the Jordan River Trail which runs the length of the park and extends into open space properties to the north and the south. The third park that serves the larger community takes the form of the downtown

plazas. These plazas contain public art, resting spots for shoppers and winter ice skating. This space is also used for community gathering and concerts. Although South Jordan City does not have a historic downtown area, these plazas are well designed, welcoming and bring together the center of social, governmental, and retail activity in the community.



The City is actively pursuing the acquisition of parks in new developments and as land becomes available. Currently several city-owned properties are slated for park development which will add three new parks to the City's inventory. In addition, the city is in negotiations with the large housing development, Daybreak, to transfer select properties to the city for public use. This development could also provide opportunities to add to the City's open / green space properties.

Developed park facilities can be broken out into several categories as listed below:

Components for neighborhood use - consistently provided:

- Shade/Picnic pavilions
- Open grassy areas
- Playgrounds

Components for neighborhood use – available but not consistently provided:

- Basketball courts
- Tennis courts

Outdoor Components provided for community use:

- Baseball and Softball fields
- Multi-use fields
- Horseshoes
- River access
- Fishing Ponds
- Recreational Trails

#### Components unique to South Jordan City:

- Downtown plaza
- Ice skating
- Fishing Ponds
- Rodeo arena

#### *Open Space*

Typically open/green spaces in South Jordan are undeveloped lands that have either been slated to remain as open space or are property that has been dedicated to the city and is waiting funding for development. Because open/space management and acquisition is relatively new to South Jordan City, the City currently does not have a natural area/open space management plan. At this time, a majority of the open space within the city is located along the Jordan River which provides vital habitat protection and provides residents with the opportunity to experience the native ecosystem within the City.

Although growing at a rapid pace, the City of South Jordan still has undeveloped property within the city limits. With proper planning these properties could be purchased to expand the open space within the community.

#### *Trails*

Trails are becoming an important part of the recreation and transportation fabric in South Jordan City. Currently the City has three (3) trails that are outside of existing parks and has made commitments to develop two (2) more within the next year. Existing water canals provide potential future opportunities for additional trails traveling north/south through the city, but much needed east/ west routes have yet to be identified.

#### *Streetscapes*

South Jordan's streetscape inventory is typically an 11' width right-of-way (ROW) along the side and back yards of developments built after 2003. These streetscapes usually contain a sidewalk, tree lawn, irrigation and trees. This type of property is relatively new to the department and is typically added to the inventory with the development of new residential properties. As the community grows and more streetscapes are added to the City's inventory, the City should plan for additional staff and maintenance resources. These properties are viewed as important visual assets to the community and create a welcoming feel to the community.

#### *Indoor facilities*

The City provides three major indoor facilities. These facilities provide a wide variety of spaces to the community that host fitness, education, and social activities. All of the indoor facilities are centrally located, have been built within the last 3 years, and are well-maintained and welcoming to visitors. The Fitness Center houses a gym, indoor pool, cardio and weight equipment, multipurpose rooms, and a childcare room. The Community and Senior Center provides spaces and services for senior and community meetings and activities. The third facility is the Gale Center Museum, which has both indoor and outdoor exhibits that showcase the rich history of South Jordan and the region. The museum was built in 2006 with large amounts of community money and volunteer time which shows the dedication of the community to the preservation of its history.



## Level of Service Analysis

During the planning process, several methods were employed to analyze the current facilities in relationship to the needs of the community. This relationship is often referred to as Level of Service or LOS and each method used in this analysis provides a different look at the community and addresses different aspects of the system. These tools allow for analysis of the inventory, location, distribution, and access to the parks and recreation. When the results of each analysis are combined, a full view of the system and the LOS that is provided to each resident is created on which recommendations can be formed.

### *NRPA Standards*

Level of Service (LOS) is typically defined in parks and recreation master plans as the capacity of system components and facilities to meet the needs of the public. The traditional means of measuring Levels of Service (LOS), often called the **NRPA** (National Recreation and Parks Association) **Standards** method, was typically based on providing X number of facilities or acres per 1,000 of population (or “capacity”). This methodology was developed in the 1970’s and ‘80’s and it is now recognized as not accurate for the majority of public agencies because each community has different demographics and physical conditions that make national standards inappropriate. Even NRPA officials are now calling this standards methodology “obsolete”. It has been, however, used extensively, and therefore we provide these historic comparisons for population based components as part of this plan. See the “Capacities Analysis” at the end of this section for this analysis.

In order to find a way to standardize LOS that is accurate, implementable, and can be benchmarked, this plan includes an enhanced approach using the **Geo-Referenced Amenities Standards Program (GRASP®)**. This methodology builds on traditional community standards based on capacity, but can track not only the quantity, but also quality and distribution of amenities and components of a group of components.

**GRASP®** technology applies to individual components, such as basketball courts, as well as to overall facilities such as neighborhood and community parks. It replaces the traditional classification of parks with a classification of the individual components within parks and open space according to their *functions* to create a component based system. By thinking of the *components* within the parks, trails, and recreational facility system as an integrated whole that provides a service to residents, it is possible to measure and quantify the net Level of Service provided.

### **Process**

As mentioned in the inventory process description above, each of the various components found within the community was evaluated for its quality and condition. The geographic location of the component was also recorded. Capacity also is part of the LOS analysis, due to the fact that the quantity of each component is recorded as well.

GRASP® uses comfort, convenience and ambience as characteristics that are part of the context and setting of a component. These comfort and convenience features are items such as drinking fountains, seating, and shade. They are not characteristics of the component

itself, but when they exist in proximity to a component they enhance the value of the component.

By combining and analyzing the value of each component with the comfort and convenience features, it is possible to measure the service provided by the entire park system from a variety of perspectives and for any given location. This was done for South Jordan City, and the results are presented in a series of maps and tables that make up the GRASP® analysis of the study area.

GRASP® Level of Service shows how well the community is served by the relevant components by **evaluating individual park GRASP® scores, using maps to graphically display the GRASP® scores, and with a quantified measurement spreadsheet** (as presented in the Capacities LOS Chart in **Table 9** at the end of this section). This quantification system provides a benchmark against which a community can determine how it is doing in providing services in relation to the community's goals, presently and over time.

The **GRASP®** enabled dataset is “living” digital data. South Jordan City is encouraged to maintain and update this valuable resource, so that further analyses may be performed in the future to measure progress in maintaining and enhancing levels of service for the community.

### **GRASP® Mapping**

For each map, each inventoried component has been assigned a service radius. This is the distance from which getting to the component can be accomplished within a reasonable time frame.

When the service areas for multiple components are plotted on a map, a picture emerges that represents the cumulative service provided by that set of components upon the geographic area. Where service areas for multiple components overlap, a darker shade results from the overlap. Darker shades indicate locations that are “served” by more components. The shades all have numeric values associated with them, which means that for any given location on a GRASP® map, there is a numeric GRASP® Level of Service score for that location and that particular set of components.

The maps can be used to determine levels of service throughout the community from a variety of perspectives. These perspectives can show a specific set of components, depict estimated travel time to services, highlight a particular geographic area or display facilities that accommodate specific programming.

In the completed maps, it is not necessary for all parts of the community to score equally in the analyses. The desired level of service for any particular location will depend on the type of service being analyzed, and the characteristics of the particular location. Commercial and industrial areas might reasonably be expected to have lower levels of service for parks and recreation opportunities than residential areas. Levels of service for retail services in high-density residential areas might be different than those for lower-density areas.

The maps can be used to determine if current levels of service are appropriate in any given location, and whether or not that level of service is appropriate to continue. If so, then plans can be developed that provide similar levels of service to new neighborhoods. Conversely, if it is determined that different levels of service are desired then new planning can differ from the existing community patterns to provide the desired LOS.

### **Reading the GRASP® Perspectives**

One third mile buffers have been placed around each component and shaded according to its GRASP® score. The one-third mile buffer shows the distance that a resident can reasonably walk in 10 minutes. As described in the inventory section, each component received a score based on its condition, appropriateness to its location and distribution within the park system. This initial score was then modified to take into account factors that add to the comfort and convenience of the component and the park. On each GRASP® map lower GRASP® scores have a lighter and higher scores are represented by a darker color.

### **GRASP® Map Descriptions**

#### **PERSPECTIVE B: GRASP® ANALYSIS AREAS**

This map shows the analysis areas that were used in the Level of Service analysis for existing facilities in South Jordan City, Utah. The analysis areas are determined by the major barriers to pedestrian access and by major development patterns within the city. Barriers to access include major roads, railroads, and natural features that may inhibit a pedestrian's access to parks, open space, and trails. In the case of South Jordan City, the Bangerter Highway and the Jordan River are the two major barriers in the community and both restrict east-west travel throughout the community. In addition, the Daybreak development represents a major development that merits individualized study.

#### *Barriers*

Although access along the river is good, the Jordan River has few crossings and can be difficult for pedestrians to navigate. However, the river runs near the eastern-most edge of the community creating only a small area that is separated from the rest of town due to restricted pedestrian access.

The second major barrier to pedestrian access is the Bangerter highway. Also known as State Highway 154, it is a major six lane highway through its entire course in South Jordan City. Currently there are few pedestrian crossings which make traversing the highway difficult and dangerous. There are several other major roads within South Jordan City which present some difficulties to pedestrian passage but do not completely restrict it. Those roads include 1700W and the South Jordan Parkway and are also barriers that delineate study areas in the community.

#### *Major Developments*

The Daybreak Development which encompasses the majority of the western third to one half of South Jordan is a significant influence in the development of public parks and recreation in the community. The Daybreak development follows the New Urbanism philosophy of planning and comes in contrast to how the rest of South Jordan has been

developed. Because of this, it is important to put Daybreak in its own category in order to accurately compare the services that are offered to the rest of the community.

### **PERSPECTIVE C: ACCESS TO ALL OUTDOOR AND INDOOR COMPONENTS**

This map shows all of the parks and recreation components within the South Jordan City limits. As described above, a 1/3 mile buffer has been applied to each component and its color assigned based on the GRASP® score derived from the inventory process. The downtown area of South Jordan shows the most concentration of services in the community. The presence of South Jordan City Park, the Community Center, and the Fitness Center create a high level of service in this area. Also the presence of the downtown plazas plays a large role in creating the high LOS that this area enjoys. Other parts of town show good level of neighborhood level service. Additional concentrations show up in the northwest part of South Jordan and in the Daybreak development. Obvious gaps in service occur along Shields Ave. and in the neighborhood north of Ivory Park.

#### *Summary Table*

The summary table shown below breaks down each study area as described in Perspective B, into percentages and acres based on the existence and score of LOS.

Area 1 – Undeveloped Daybreak – has the lowest amount of service because it is not yet developed. It comprises about 32% of the land area of South Jordan City. All of the service that is shown in this area originates in other areas as there are no recreation facilities in this study area. As this area develops, it will be very important to ensure that equitable level of service is being provided to the residents of this area as in the other parts of South Jordan City.

Area 2 – Neighborhoods west of Bangerter Highway not associated with the Daybreak development – This area encompasses two sections of South Jordan City. One part is comprised of the neighborhoods around Oquirrh, Stonehaven, and Kilmur Parks. The other part of Area 2 is comprised of the Sunstone and Country Crossings Neighborhoods. It comprises about 12% of the land area of the City and 82% of the residents in this area live within walking distance to some recreational facilities, making it the study area with the best coverage of LOS. The high number and close spacing of neighborhood parks in this area give it its high score. However, of that 82% only 34% of the residents have access to components with a combined score of 28.8 or higher, which suggests that improvements could be made to the existing parks to create a more equitable LOS in this area.

Area 3 – Developed Daybreak – The land area of this area comprises only 4% of the total area of South Jordan City, however once the entirety of Daybreak is developed, the neighborhood will encompass 36% of South Jordan City. Looking at how this portion of Daybreak is being developed can be used as an indicator for how Area 1 will be developed in the future. Area 3 currently is providing some LOS to 49% of its residents and of those that have access to some service, the average GRASP® score is 67 which is the highest in the community. Because parks are continually being added to this neighborhood the percent of residents being served will increase, could indicate that the development will be providing the highest LOS in South Jordan City unless the City also continues to upgrade the LOS that it is providing to the rest of the community.

Areas 4, 5, 6, and 7 –Central South Jordan City – Collectively these areas comprise 46% of the city. These areas split the heart of the community center into quarters thus dividing up the concentration of service that exists between City Park and the Gale Center. Areas 4, 5, and 6 all provide LOS to about 50% of their respective areas, with that service being provided primarily by services found the community center. Area 7 has the additional advantage of service provided by the parks in the Jordan River Corridor and thus providing service to about 80% of the area. Similarities in average LOS are seen in Areas 4, 5, and 7 as the average score is in the 30's. Conversely, Area 6 has a very low average GRASP® score of 14 which is due to the fact that there are no facilities in this area that focus on providing neighborhood level of service. This condition is also shown in the percent of Area 6 that 89% of the area that has some service is being served at a level lower than the community average. As noted above in the description of Perspective C, there are obvious gaps in service in this part of the community that, if filled, could greatly increase the number of residents that are being served.

Area 8 – East of the Jordan River – This area, while comprising about 6% of the land area of South Jordan City, has an even lower amount of that area that contains residential lots. Because of the low number of residents in this study area, it may be justified that the average LOS is lower than other parts of the community. However, Perspective C shows that the service that is being provided to this part of the community comes entirely from the Jordan River trail corridor which is not easily accessible from the east side of the river. In addition there is little to no walking access to areas that provide active recreation. There are two primary ways that this situation can be mitigated. One option is to provide better and more frequent access to the west side of the river, thus increasing access. The other option is to provide more recreation facilities on the east side of the river within easy access of the neighborhoods in this study area.

Overall South Jordan City – In its entirety, South Jordan City is providing some access to recreation in 44% of the area. This number is somewhat deceiving because of the large number of acres that are currently undeveloped. This aside, the average LOS throughout the community is roughly equivalent to the amount of service being provided by Stonehaven Park, which is a park that is generally seen a meeting expectations by the community.

Low scoring features analysis – Several components that are considered in the GRASP® process provide service but do so at an inherently lower lever. Trails and schools are two major components that fall into this category. Trails not only inherently provide recreational value to residents, but they also provide access to other recreational facilities. In the scoring system used in this study, the highest possible value for a trail is 3. As a facility, the score of 3 cannot compete with the compiled score of a park. None the less, trails are an important part of the park and recreation system and should be measured as an indicator of providing services to residents that otherwise may not have access to service. Likewise schools do provide service to residents that otherwise may not have access to parks or open space. Also like trails, the value of schools in the system is inherently limited by access and components generally appropriate to a school yard. For this reason, the chart below shows the areas and percentage of South Jordan City that receive service at a score of 1-3. These numbers show the amount of the City that is being served primarily by trails and

schools and can be helpful when used as a bench mark to demonstrate the growth of the parks system, particularly the trail and pedestrian network. It is through these low scoring components that the City can provide some service and greater access to service to residents that live in areas where it is difficult to add parks.

**Table 8: GRASP® Summary Table for Existing Components**

### GRASP LOS Summary Sub-Area Analysis

#### South Jordan City, Utah

*This table is based on the GRASP® Perspective C - Access to All Outdoor & Indoor Components  
GRASP® Analysis Map*

Analysis Area	% of South Jordan City	Total Acres	Acres. w/LOS	% of Total w/LOS	Avg. LOS Score /Acre Served	Acres with a score of 1-3	Acres <28.8	Acres 28.8+	% of area with a score of 1-3	% of Served Area <28.8	% of Served Area 28.8+
Area 1	32%	4,459	171	4%	10	63	162	9	37%	95%	5%
Area 2	12%	1,677	1,371	82%	27	194	795	576	14%	58%	42%
Area 3	4%	601	297	49%	67	1	59	239	0%	20%	80%
Area 4	12%	1,632	915	56%	30	28	477	438	3%	52%	48%
Area 5	17%	2,382	1,238	52%	38	370	892	346	30%	72%	28%
Area 6	8%	1,150	651	57%	14	149	577	74	23%	89%	11%
Area 7	9%	1,318	1,058	80%	38	167	619	439	16%	59%	41%
Area 8	6%	861	467	54%	4	0	467	0	0%	100%	0%
100%											
<b>South Jordan City</b>		<b>14,081</b>	<b>6,169</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>34%</b>

#### Definitions

*Total Acres:* Total area within the designated analysis area as calculated from the GIS

*Acres With LOS:* Area within each analysis area that has some service (LOS = 1 or Greater).

*Percent of Total with LOS:* Percentage of the designated analysis area that has some service (LOS = 1 or Greater).

*Average LOS per Acre Served:* The average GRASP® score for any given acre within the designated analysis area.

**Note: A score of 28.8 is the approximate median score for the City as a whole and is also the approximate average LOS score per acre for the entire City**

*Percent of Served Area <28.8:* Of the area that has some service, the percentage of the served area that has a GRASP® score of less than 28.8 points.

*Percent of Served Area 28.8+:* Of the area that has some service, the percentage of the served area that has a GRASP® score of 28.8 points or more.



#### **PERSPECTIVE D: ACCESS TO OUTDOOR ACTIVE COMPONENTS**

Show on this map is the neighborhood access to active components. Active components are things that house active recreation such as soccer, baseball, playgrounds, and tennis. As in the map showing all components, concentrations of service exist around South Jordan City Park, in the Daybreak HOA facilities, and near Mulligan's Golf center. Generally the access to service mirrors that of the Access to All Components map. There is no neighborhood access to facilities that provide active recreation in the neighborhood north of Ivory Park, along Shields Ave, along the eastern and southern most edges of town, and in the Sunstone Neighborhood.

#### **PERSPECTIVE E: ACCESS TO OUTDOOR PASSIVE COMPONENTS**

As in the active components map, components have been mapped with a 1/3 mile buffer and shaded according to each components GRASP® score. Also like the active components map there is a concentration of service in the area around South Jordan City Park, gaps along Shields Ave., and north of Ivory Park. Unlike the active components map the area of the community that has walking access to passive component is much smaller than to active components.

#### **PERSPECTIVE F: ACCESS TO OPEN SPACE, TRIALS, AND BIKEWAYS**

Shown on this map are all trails, bikeways, and properties that the City has identified as open space. Unlike the maps described previously, service on this map is shown to be at its highest levels along the eastern part of town along the river. The Oquirrh Park area also shows some service, but there are large parts of the community that do not have any walking access to open space trails and bikeways.

#### **PERSPECTIVE G: GRASP® VALUES AND DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY-LEVEL COMPONENTS**

Unlike the other maps, this map does not use a travel distance buffer to graphically portray the level of service that is being provided. The components shown on this map provide primarily a community benefit. Although they probably do receive some use from people living nearby, the majority of their use comes from people that drive to reach them. For this reason, a travel distance/time buffer was not applied. Instead each component was represented by a circle whose size and color reflects the GRASP® (quality and condition) of each component. In this way, South Jordan's community-based components can be highlighted in a way that also shows quality and distribution. The large dark circles represent facilities that provide a high level of service. This map includes all components including outdoor, indoor, active, and passive components.

Once again, there is a concentration of community based components in the area around South Jordan City Park. This is due to the high number of community components within that park. As South Jordan builds the center of the community in this area it is appropriate that these kinds of components are located within close proximity of the social, governmental, and retail hub of the community.

#### **TIER ONE ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES**

Shown on this map are notable environmental features of South Jordan that should be taken into consideration when planning parks and recreation. In addition to what is mapped

here, the entire community is listed by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources as having potential occurrences of the following Threatened, Endangered & Sensitive Animal Species:

- Northern Goshawk
- Short-Eared Owl
- Burrowing Owl
- Ferruginous Hawk
- Greater Sage Grouse
- Bald Eagle
- Long-Billed Curlew
- Western Pearlshell

Represented on this map are: topographic contours, bodies of water, and wetlands. The major environmental feature of South Jordan City is the Jordan River which flows along the eastern part of the community. Associated with this river are several wetlands which could provide critical wildlife habitat. Another feature of note is the hillside that borders Daybreak on the northern part of its eastern border and then moves west and south through the Daybreak development. This hillside is steep enough to prevent inexpensive development and should be considered for preservation as open space.

### **Level of Service Capacities Findings**

The mapping shown above gives a good picture of the overall LOS for the community. It also shows component distribution and areas of service concentration. In addition, it is also helpful to take a detailed look at the variety and capacity of the components in the system. This is especially true for things like skate parks, programmed athletic fields, and group picnic shelters, where having an adequate supply of facilities is more important than the location or distribution of those facilities. The quantity of some components is dictated by the ability of the component to provide service to the amount of the population that will be using the facility. For some components this is a fairly easy calculation because the components are programmed for use. The programming determines how many people will be using the facilities over the course of a period of time. Sports fields and courts fall into this category.

One set of numbers that is typically referred to in capacities analysis is the “NRPA standards.” In conducting planning work, it is key to realize that these standards can be valuable when referenced as “norms” for capacity, but not necessarily as the target standards for which a community should strive as communities can differ greatly in need and desire for recreation facilities. Capacity Standards are utilized in this plan as a tool to address Level of Service Target Standards, established in the analysis phase of the planning process. In the presentation of the findings section of the plan, only the current Capacity LOS is discussed.

**Table 9** that follows shows the Capacity LOS for South Jordan City. This sheet more closely resembles a traditional LOS analysis and shows how the quantities of certain park and recreation components compare to population. For each component, the spreadsheet shows the current quantity of that component on a “per-1000 persons” basis (referred to as the Capacity LOS) and the pro-rata number of persons in the community represented by each component. This kind of analysis can be used to show the capacity of the current inventory



– in other words, how many people are potentially being served by park components. These figures are provided for City-owned facilities, schools, and other providers (such as the County and HOA) for the total of all facilities from all providers. In this case the LOS has been calculated twice, once using the facilities provided by all providers and secondly using only the City inventory. In comparing the LOS of City owned facilities to that of all providers, the City can understand how much of the LOS being provided to the residents is within their control.

Aside from measuring what is currently provided to the residents of South Jordan City, the spreadsheet is also set up to project the number of facilities that will need to be added to maintain the current ratios to accommodate population growth. The spreadsheets show the total numbers of facilities the City can expect to have for the growing population as well as the numbers of new facilities that will be needed to provide a continued LOS to the community.

In the analysis of this plan, the ratios presented in this chart were examined for community appropriateness and changed based on public and staff input. This creates a set of target numbers which the community will be able to use to guide component selection for new parks. These target numbers will also be helpful in determining the number of population based components that will be needed to address the needs of the expected population growth. These quantities are not meant to be absolutes but flexible guidelines changeable according to opportunities and public input. For South Jordan City, many ratios stayed the same as the city seems to be providing an adequate number of those components. Two ratios increased – multi-use fields and recreational trails – due to public input and increasing demand. Conversely, the ratios for tennis courts and individual picnic pavilions decreased, due to an abundant inventory and decreasing demand.



**Table 9: Level of Service Capacity Chart**

	Baseball Fields	Softball field	Basketball	Football field	Multi-use Field	Open Turf	Pavilion - individual	Pavilion - group	Playground	Tennis Courts	Volleyball - Sand	Recreational Trails (Mi.), Paved and Unpaved
<b>INVENTORY</b>												
City Components	4	5	4	5	6	15	33	8	15	9	2	5.75
Schools	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (County, HOA)	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	1	9	0	4	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5.75</b>
<b>CURRENT RATIO PER POPULATION</b>												
<b>CURRENT POPULATION 2006</b>	<b>44,276</b>											
Current Ratio per 1000 Population City Owned Facilities	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.34	0.75	0.18	0.34	0.20	0.05	0.13
Population per component	11,069	8,855	11,069	8,855	7,379	2,952	1,342	5,535	2,952	4,920	22,138	7,700
Current Ratio per 1000 Population All Facilities	0.09	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.52	0.38	0.75	0.20	0.54	0.20	0.14	0.13
Population per component	11,069	6,325	7,379	8,855	1,925	2,604	1,342	4,920	1,845	4,920	7,379	7,700
<b>PROJECTED POPULATION - YEAR 2011</b>	<b>62,636</b>											
<b>Total # needed to maintain current ratio of all existing city owned facilities at projected population</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>
<i>Number that should be added to city facilities achieve current ratio at projected population</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
<b>SUGGESTED RATIO PER POPULATION</b>												
<b>Suggested Ratio per 1000</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.15</b>
<b>Population per component</b>	<b>11,111</b>	<b>9,091</b>	<b>11,111</b>	<b>9,091</b>	<b>6,667</b>	<b>2,941</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>5,556</b>	<b>2,941</b>	<b>5,882</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>6,667</b>
<b>2011 NEED: Total # needed in place to attain suggested ratio in year 2011</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>
<i>Number that should be added to achieve suggested ratio at 2011 population</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>



## E. Alternative Recreation Providers

The dynamics of the recreational needs desired by a community such as South Jordan make it difficult for the Leisure Services Department to provide something for everybody. Many communities focus on recreational activities and let other organizations focus on competitive activities as is the case in South Jordan. Private providers such as Lifetime Fitness have also made an impact on recreational opportunities. This state of the art fitness and wellness center, which opened in the summer of 2006, has taken memberships away from the City's Leisure, Aquatics and Fitness Center. This exodus to the new facility may be temporary as the community evaluates what type of services best suit their needs.

Below is a description of alternative recreational organizations – public, non-profit and private - that operate facilities and programs in South Jordan City and the neighboring communities. Using this analysis along with understanding the Leisure Services Department offerings will help assess possible gaps in area recreation services and facilities and identify programming niches for the City.

### Sports Associations

#### **Bingham Baseball**

9948 E. Eden Crest Road

South Jordan, UT 84095

Phone: 801-520-0480

Email: [cpgoff@msn.com](mailto:cpgoff@msn.com)

Web Site: [eteam@acitve.com/binghambaseball](mailto:eteam@acitve.com/binghambaseball)

Primary Contact: Paul Goff

#### *Activities Provided*

Bingham Baseball provides both recreational and competitive baseball opportunities for youth's ages 4 to 16 years who live in the boundaries of South Jordan.

#### *Length of Season*

The Bingham Baseball spring season is primarily determined by a State Governing body. The fall baseball season is primarily determined by field availability and weather conditions.

#### *Participation*

Approximately 70% of the organization's participants play at the recreational level while the other 30% play at the competitive level. While the organization has to turn very few kids away, they are limited to the number of teams they can arrange due to the number of fields available. Total participation levels for the last three years are as follows:

	2004	2005	2006
Total Participation	600	660	700

#### *Satisfaction Levels*

South Jordan City baseball fields are kept in good condition and are somewhat meeting the organizations needs. The existing fields are used Monday through Friday 5pm to 10pm and on Saturdays for 9am to 8pm. Rookies teams (the youngest players) must use open grass areas, as the fields are at capacity with other age groups.

#### *Top Concerns*

The City is continuing to grow in population but the City is not supporting the growth with additional fields. Especially for an organization that serves only South Jordan residents.

The organization feels that there are some immediate solutions in that there is room around the 4-plex for expansion of two additional fields and are willing to donate funds to help develop them.

#### **PD & Jammin Tennis Academy**

14332 Dreamfield Dr.

South Jordan City, UT 84095

Phone: 801-520-0480

Email: [psclinger@msn.com](mailto:psclinger@msn.com)

Web Site: none

Primary Contact: Penny S. Clinger

#### *Activities Provided*

PD & Jammin Tennis Academy offers tennis lessons; leagues; tournaments; and social play for youth, adults and players with special needs. The Academy offerings are for both the recreational and competitive player.

#### *Length of Season*

Due to the fact that the Academy uses outdoor tennis courts exclusively, the length of the season is weather driven to a great degree. However, USTA sanctioned events have a start and end date.

#### *Participation Levels*

At the recreational level, the Academy serves approximately fifty (50) boys and fifty (50) girls under the age of ten; fifty (50) boys and fifty (50) girls eleven years and older; and over one hundred (100) adults. At the competitive level, the Academy serves a total of fifteen (15) boys and girls eleven years and older and forty (40) adults. In 2006 the Academy has over 200 participants at various levels.

#### *Satisfaction Levels*

At this time the Academy feels the City does a good job in maintaining tennis courts and is somewhat meeting their needs.

#### *Top Concerns*

Due to the lack of an indoor facility, programming opportunities are limited to fair weather month. The Academy would like a bubble to cover some courts in the winter in order to expand their programs. Additionally, the Academy feels a little limited in the amount of

advertising it can do on court sites as getting signs approved by the City can be difficult. The Academy would also like the ability to manage court use to some degree with an onsite office/reservation system to reduce conflicts.

**Utah Soccer Alliance**

11862 South Doves Landing Dr.

Riverton, UT

Phone: 801-253-9472

Email: [eric\\_d\\_wells@bd.com](mailto:eric_d_wells@bd.com)

Web Site: [www.utahsocceralliance.com](http://www.utahsocceralliance.com)

Primary Contact: Eric Wells

*Activities Provided*

The Utah Soccer Alliance provides recreational and competitive soccer opportunities for youth 5 to 18 years of age.

*Length of Season*

For the recreational level the season is determined by the organization, and for the competitive level the season is determined by the State and National governing body.

*Participation Level*

At the recreational level the Utah Soccer Alliance serves 650 girls and 900 boys ten years and under and 260 girls and 350 boys eleven years and older. At the competitive level the organization serves 60 each of boys and girls ten years and younger and 160 girls and 260 boys eleven years and older. Total participation levels for the last three years are as follows:

	2004	2005	2006
Total Participation	950	1,280	2,160

*Satisfaction Levels*

The organization feels that the City keeps fields in good condition and are somewhat meeting their needs for fields.

*Top Concern*

The primary concern of the organization is the field availability for the competitive level teams and fee structure for field use.

**Copper Mountain Bonnet Ball of Utah**

PO Box 95886

South Jordan, UT 80409

Email: [rsbobo@networld.com](mailto:rsbobo@networld.com)

Web Site: [www.copperhillsbonnetball.com](http://www.copperhillsbonnetball.com)

Primary Contact: Cari Bobo, 801-282-6687

#### *Activities Provided*

Copper Mountain Bonnet Ball provides recreational fast pitch softball for girls eighteen years and younger, including a coach pitch level for girls five and younger.

#### *Length of Season*

The length of season is determined by a State or National governing body.

#### *Participation Levels*

The organization serves approximately 200 girls ten years and younger and approximately 200 girls eleven years and older. Total participation levels for the last three years are as follows:

	2004	2005	2006
Total Participation	400	450	400

#### *Satisfaction Levels*

The organization feel that the City does an excellent job in maintaining fields and is mostly meeting the needs of the organization. Additionally, the City has been great to work with and does a good job in addressing concerns.

#### *Primary Concern*

The main concern of the organization is getting fields ready to play after inclement weather. The organization would like start games earlier than 9:30 am if possible and would like access to the crow's nest.

#### **Utah Lacrosse Association**

9509 S. 560 W.

Phone: 801-255-5343

Email: [info@utahlax.org](mailto:info@utahlax.org)

Web Site: [www.utahlax.org](http://www.utahlax.org)

Primary Contact: Paul Larkin – [paul@utahlax.org](mailto:paul@utahlax.org)

#### *Activities Provided*

The Utah Lacrosse Association (ULA) provides recreational and competitive Lacrosse to youths age 5 to 18 years and adults.

#### *Length of Season*

The length of the Lacrosse season is determined by the ULA and is also driven by the availability of fields in any given community.

#### *Participation Levels*

The organization serves 430 youths ten years and younger and 640 youths over the age of eleven years at the recreational level. At the competitive level the organization is serving 3600 youths, eleven years and older state wide. Around 250 adults are served by the ULA. Total participation levels for the last three years are as follows:



	2004	2005	2006
Total Participation	3,531	4,172	4,818

#### *Satisfaction Levels*

At this time the City of South Jordan athletic fields are not available for use by the ULA. The Bingham program has been requesting field use to meet current and future demand. The ULA projects that there will be approximately 200 participants from South Jordan for their 2007 season.

#### *Primary Issues Identified by Sports Associations*

- Lack of athletic fields
- Lack of indoor tennis courts
- Inability to expand and serve more youths due to lack of athletic fields and tennis courts
- Marketing restrictions (tennis groups)

### **Recreation Centers**

#### **Lifetime Fitness**

10996 South River Front Parkway  
South Jordan, UT 84095

The new Lifetime Fitness provides a state of the art health and wellness facility to South Jordan and surrounding communities residents. Amenities in the facilities include:

- Exercise Facilities
  - Cardio
  - Training/Fitness classes
  - Free weights
- Aquatics
  - Outdoor lap/leisure pool
  - Indoor lap pool
  - Indoor leisure pool
  - Saunas
  - Whirlpool
- Gymnasium
- Racquetballs courts
- Climbing wall
- Services
  - Athletic Leagues
  - Café
  - Spa/Salon

Lifetime Fitness offers several levels and types of memberships to its customers.

### **Daybreak HOA Recreation Facilities**

Currently, the Daybreak Community Center is open and includes features such as:

- Fully equipped fitness areas
- Exercise classes
- Meeting rooms and party rooms
- Connection to Daybreak Elementary School

### **Salt Lake County Parks and Recreation**

#### ***Salt Lake County (Marv Jensen Recreation Center)***

10300 Redwood Road South Jordan, Utah 84095

Phone: 801-253-4404

[www.slco.org](http://www.slco.org)

Amenities and programming opportunities offered at the Marv Jensen Recreation Center include:

- Fitness Area
  - Cardio equipment
  - Weight machines
  - Free weights
  - Fitness programs (strength training, aerobics classes)
- Aquatics
  - 6 lane x 25 yards
  - Hot Tub
  - Wading pool
  - Aquatic programming (Swim lessons, water aerobics, lap swim)
- Adult programming
  - Sports – racquetball
- Youth programming
  - Sports - soccer, basketball, tee-ball, flag football, tennis, track, golf
  - Off track programs
  - Non-sport programs – horseback riding, dance, fencing, arts and crafts

The County offers a variety of memberships for use of the Marv Jensen Center only and use of all County Recreation Center.

The County will be building a new recreation center in neighboring Riverton. The County Comprehensive Plan identifies closing of the Marv Jensen Center when the new facility is constructed.

### ***Equestrian Center***

10800 South 2200 W  
South Jordan, UT 84095  
Phone: 801-254-0106

The Salt Lake County Equestrian Center sits on approximately 120 acres, amid mountain landscapes in South Jordan, UT. The Park is located just moments from several major traffic arteries for convenient access. The Park includes several arenas, boarding facilities, Race Track and Polo Field.

## **Other Providers**

### **Jordan School District**

Public schools provide a level of service to the community in regards to outdoor recreation facilities such as playgrounds and athletic fields. The Jordan School District has five elementary schools and two middle schools and recreation amenities that include:

- 9 playgrounds
- 2 ballfields
- 7 multi-use fields
- play pads

### **Churches**

As was mentioned earlier in the report, many churches in South Jordan City provide recreational programs and facilities. The survey results indicated that 59% of respondents use recreation programs and facilities provided by churches, much higher than the national average. Recognizing the role of churches in providing recreation services is important when evaluating alternative providers in the community.

## **Alternative Provider Summary**

The Leisure Services Department offers both active and passive recreation opportunities through a variety of programs and facilities. Based on this initial review of alternative recreation providers, there are several alternative providers that contribute to the level of service in the South Jordan City. Rather than duplicate these recreation offerings, South Jordan has an opportunity to identify recreation features to compliment area services. The input from the survey and public process should be closely assessed as South Jordan considers areas of focus including special events and arts and cultural programming.



## 5. How We Manage - Analysis of Findings and Oversight

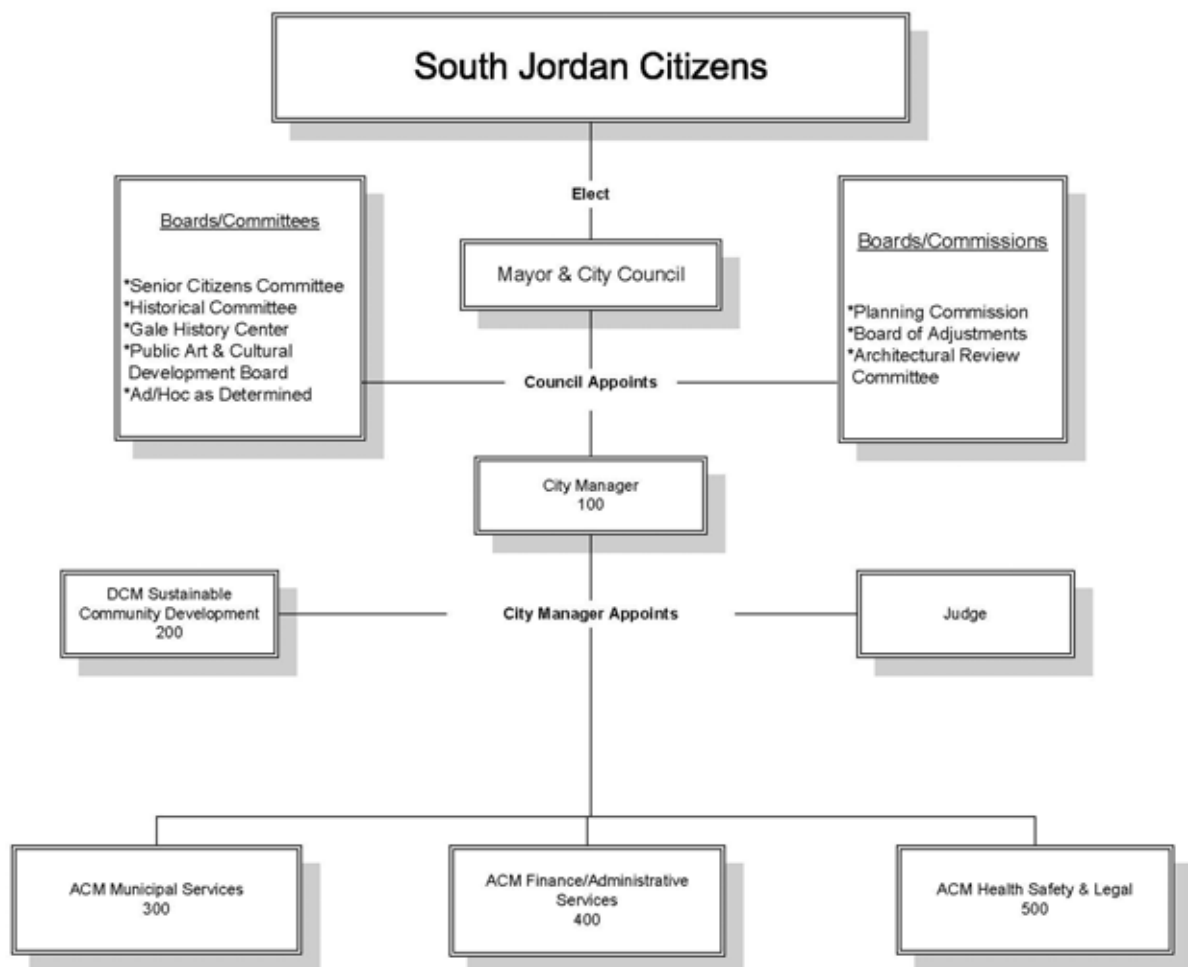
The management of the Leisure Services Department not only requires attention to its programs and facilities, but also to the administration, management, funding and maintenance practices. This section gives an overview and assessment of these areas.

### A. Administration, Management and Organizational Development

#### City Governance

The City of South Jordan operates under a Manager by Ordinance form of government. It is governed by a six member Council comprised of five elected Council Members, and an elected Mayor. The City Manager is hired by the Mayor and Council to manage all day to day operations of the City. The City Manager is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the City.

**Figure 8: City of South Jordan Organizational Chart**



The Council appoints the Planning Commission, Board of Adjustments and Architectural Review Committee, in addition to several groups that interface with the Leisure Service Department including the Senior Citizen's Committee, Historical Committee, and the Public Art and Cultural Development Board. The City governmental structure is broken into four areas: Finance and Administrative Services; Sustainable Community Development; Health, Safety and Legal; and Municipal Services. The Leisure Services falls within the Finance and Administration area.

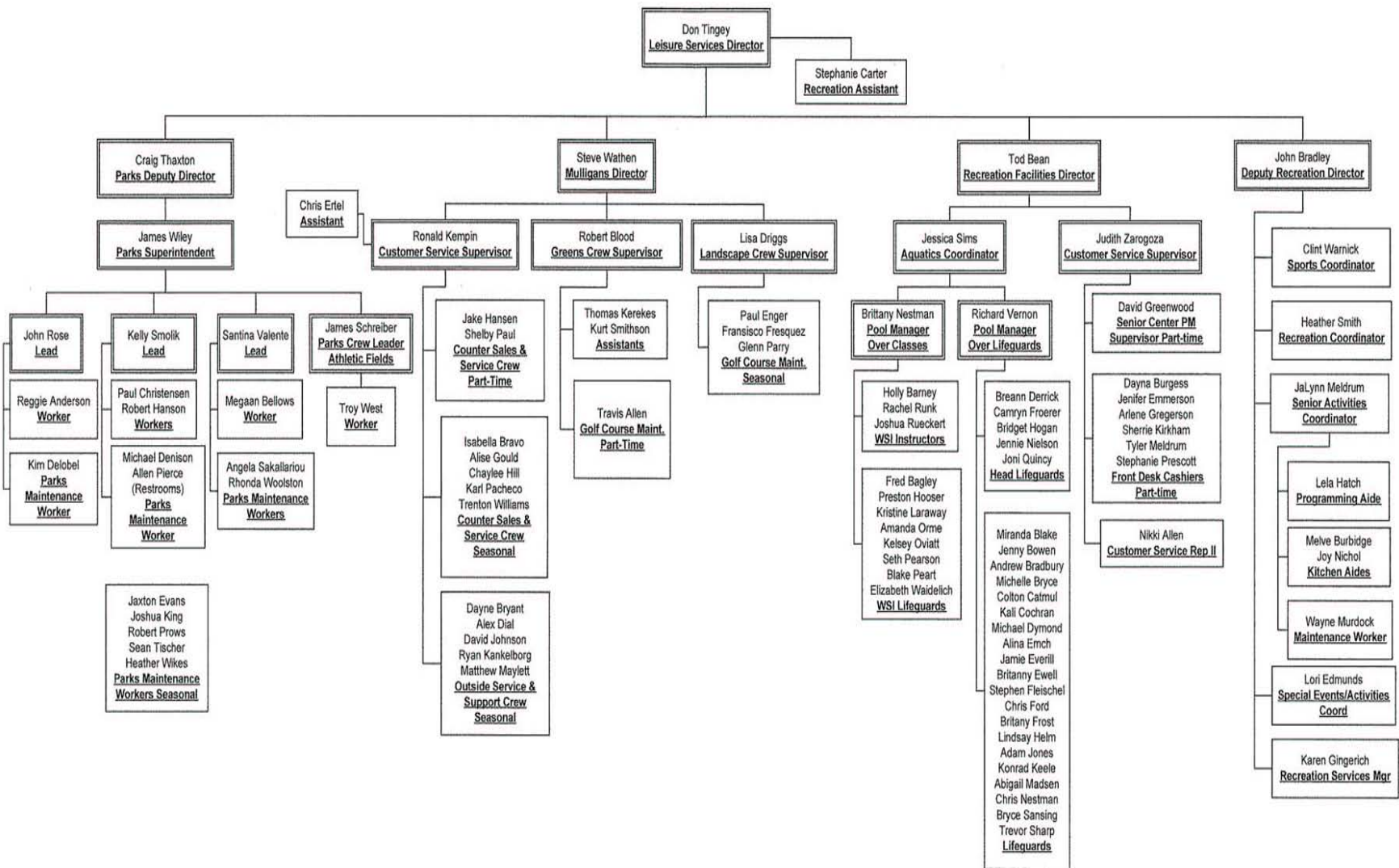
### **City General Fund**

According to fiscal year 2005-06 figures, the City General Fund revenues come from the following sources: property tax (22%), sale and use tax (21%), charges for services (18%), licenses and permits (12%), energy sales and use tax (11%), intergovernmental revenues (8%), fines and forfeitures (6%), and miscellaneous revenue (2%). The City General Fund expenditures are allocated as follows: police (25%), operations (16%), economic and development services (15%), fire (14%), executive (11%), and transfers (7%).

### **Leisure Services Department**

Since July 2002, the Leisure Service Department (formerly named the Parks and Recreation Department) has provided recreation programming. Additionally, the Department provides park operations services, as well as streetscape, trails and cemetery maintenance. This new Department has responded to the needs of a fast-growing community by rapidly increasing programs, recreation facilities and parks in the last four years. Below is the Department's organizational chart as of the October of 2006.

**Figure 9: Leisure Services Department Organizational Chart (October 2006)**







The South Jordan Leisure Services Department is broken up into four distinct divisions: Recreation Facilities, Recreation Programming, Parks and Golf. All division heads report to the Leisure Service Director. Below is a summary of each division.

#### *Recreation Facilities*

The Recreation Facilities Division manages the operations, including staff oversight of the Leisure, Aquatics and Fitness Center and the Community/Senior Center. The Division has three full-time staff and many part-time staff that include lifeguards, kitchen aides and cashiers. This Division also includes an aquatic coordinator who oversees pool operations and programming, a senior coordinator who oversees senior programming and a customer service supervisor in charge of front desk operations. All coordinators and supervisors report to the Recreation Facilities Director.

#### *Recreation*

The Recreation Division manages the Gale Center of History and Culture and Department programming, excluding aquatics. The Division has five full-time staff. Included in the Division is the Gale Center Director in charge of museum operations and programming, a Sports Coordinator in charge of youth and adults sports, a Recreation Coordinator in charge of non-sport programming, a Special Events Coordinator and Building Attendant.

#### *Parks*

The Parks Division oversees all maintenance aspects for parks, trails, natural areas and streetscapes and park strips. There are fifteen full-time positions in the Division. The Parks Superintendent has three Maintenance Leads and one Park Crew Leader that report to him/her. Each Maintenance Lead has subordinates that include maintenance workers and seasonal staff. The Parks Superintendent reports to the Parks Deputy Director.

#### *Golf*

The Golf Division oversees the operation of Mulligan's Golf and Games. There are nine full-time positions in the Division along with seasonal staff. Included in the Division are Greens Superintendent, Grounds Supervisor and Customer Service Supervisor. These positions report to the Director of Golf.

### **Staffing**

As of October 2006, the Department as a whole had 39 full-time employees and 73 part-time employees distributed in the Divisions described above. Additionally, the Recreation Center contracts between 12-15 instructors to provide programs such as karate, gymnastics, tumbling, ballet, and adult dance. In general, these contracts are based on a 70/30 or 80/20 split with 70/80% of program fees collected going toward instructor payment and 30/20% going back to the Recreation Center.

#### *Volunteers*

Volunteers are involved in programs run by the Department as volunteer coaches, as docents at the Gale Center and as program support at the Senior Center. In addition, volunteers assist with special events and clean-up projects in the park. Volunteers also contribute to program-related efforts through participation in the Youth Council and the

Public Art and Cultural Development Board. While volunteers are involved, there is no formalized volunteer program.

### *Training*

The Department maintains a training budget and provides staff training opportunities as needed to staff. New staff receives on-the-job orientations, although there is no formalized orientation program. The City financially supports professional certifications related to the job for full and part-time staff.

## **B. Benchmarking**

### **Limits of Comparative Data and Analysis**

Benchmarking is an important tool that allows the comparison of certain attributes of the City's management of public spaces (parks, recreation, arts and cultural and related services) with other similar communities. For this Plan, the City of South Jordan was compared to four other communities from the State of Utah including Orem, Provo, Sandy, St George and Layton along with Ft Collins, CO and Boise, ID.

It is very difficult to find exact comparable communities because each has its own unique identity, its own way of conducting business and differences in what populations they serve. While many park and recreation departments serve primarily its residents other serve a large portion of non-residents.

Additionally, organizations typically don't breakdown the expenditures of maintainable park acreage versus natural areas and open spaces or type of indoor recreation spaces they have in the same way. Available details are also limited due to the time involved in retrieving this information. This being said the benchmarking information presented here should be used as a catalyst for the City of South Jordan to continue to research best practices for more specific areas when they are needed.

### **Benchmarking Data Sought**

The communities were chosen primarily do to the perceived similarities to the City of South Jordan:

- Population
- Household income levels
- Total full time equivalencies (FTE)
- Managed indoor space
- Total parks and open space acres
- Open Space as a percent of total land mass
- Total Parks budget
- Total Recreation budget
- Total Parks revenue
- Total Recreation revenue
- Cost recovery
- City's Park dedication requirements

Additionally benchmarking data looks to weigh pertinent data along with comparing against a "per thousand" population calculation in some cases.

**Table 10: Benchmarking for South Jordan, UT**

Location	Population (2006 est.)	Median Household Income	Total Parks FTE's	Total Recreation FTE's	Managed Indoor Space (sq ft)	Developed Parks/Open Space Acreage	Undeveloped Parks/Open Space Acreage	Developed Acres per 1000	Dedicated Open Space As a % of City Land Mass
South Jordan, UT	44,276	\$94,827	16	15	102,000	349	42/108*	7.8	<1%/1.1%*
Boise, ID	197,700	\$53,539	145.5	42.5	30,500	1,279	1,517	6.5	6%
Ft Collins, CO	130,681	\$54,463	33	40	180,310	738	227	5.6	18%
Layton, UT	63,832	\$64,445	22	6	57,900	171	343	2.7	4%
Orem, UT	92,130	\$57,938	16	14	102,500	297	5	3.2	25%
Sandy, UT	86,825	\$80,501	21	4	45,360	251	995	2.9	No Info
Provo, UT	118,563	\$40,741	22	14	83,626	600	1,255	5.0	5.5%
St George, UT	66,905	\$43,804	35	14	57,840	238	557	3.5	.02%

\* <1% = 42 acres of City-owned undeveloped land. 1.1% includes these 42 acres of undeveloped land plus 108 acres of restricted public access lands along the east bank of the Jordan River. This acreage does not include any other undeveloped public or private lands, including Daybreak, in South Jordan City.

Location	Total Parks Budget	Parks Budget per Developed Acre	Total Recreation Budget	Total P&R Budget	Expenditure per 1000	Total Parks Revenues	Total Recreation Revenue	Cost Recovery	Parkland Dedication/ Fees in Lieu
South Jordan, UT	\$840,263	\$2,264	\$2,041,628	\$2,881,891*	\$65,201	\$ 0	\$ 896,706	31%	Single \$4,346, Multi \$2,596
Boise, ID	\$9,801,197	\$13,096	\$5,649,407	\$22,400,011	\$113,303	\$5,775,774	\$4,130,758	44%	Single \$1,186, Multi \$1,049
Ft Collins, CO	\$5,500,000	\$7,425	\$7,777,665	\$13,277,665	\$101,666	\$117,000	\$4,639,988	36%	Single \$2,500
Layton, UT	\$2,247,450	\$13,142	\$2,010,000	\$4,257,450	\$66,731	\$12,000	\$752,000	18%	Single \$1,873
Orem, UT	\$2,490,096	\$8,384	\$2,399,541	\$4,889,637	\$53,090	\$201,821	\$1,815,950	41%	0
Sandy, UT	\$2,080,510	\$8,288	\$879,497	\$2,960,007	\$34,101	\$257,692	\$634,200	30%	Single \$2,447, Multi \$1,370
Provo, UT	\$2,008,887	\$3,348	\$2,290,302	\$4,299,189	\$36,280	\$86,000	\$1,351,866	33%	Single \$2,625, Multi \$2,268
St George, UT	\$3,290,000	\$13,823	\$3,400,000	\$6,690,000	\$100,000	\$28,000	\$1,154,422	18%	4 acres per/1000

\*All South Jordan figures exclude Mulligan's Golf Course where applicable.

\*\* Does not include undeveloped Daybreak



### Analysis of Benchmarking

The City of South Jordan is a growing community and is expected to almost double its population in the next fifteen years. The City should use this Benchmarking information as a tool to continue to meet resident's expectations for parks and recreation facilities and services as the city grows.

#### Items of Note:

- **The City of South Jordan is the third lowest in Expenditures per 1,000 people.**  
This figure should be noted as the City has the lowest population of the comparable Cities.
- **The City of South Jordan is highest in acres per 1,000 people.**
- **The City is the second lowest in percentage of dedicated open space per total city landmass.**
- **The Cost Recovery of 31% for Parks and Recreation is the forth highest behind Boise ID, Orem UT and Ft Collins, CO.** There is a trend for increasing cost recovery throughout the U.S. John Crompton from Texas A & M, a leading educator and researcher on the benefits and economic impact of leisure services, indicates that the national average is around 34% cost recovery, conversely indicating an average of around 66% subsidy. South Jordan is just below the national average with its cost recovery. As operation and maintenance costs continue to rise, it will be important to for the City to manage its fee structure to assist in covering additional costs and seek to be unique in its program offerings in order to grow its customer base. Additionally, it will be prudent to examine alternative funding mechanisms in order to maintain current costs recovery levels.
- **Park Full Time Employees** – The City of South Jordan has 1 FTE dedicated to parks maintenance for every 23.1 acres of park land.
- **Parks Budget Per Acre** – The City of South Jordan spends approximately \$2,264 in maintenance dollars for each acre of athletic fields and park land it owns and operates. It should be noted that some of these dollars go to trail maintenance and support services for special events. South Jordan ranks last for “parks budget per acre” among the cities that were benchmarked.
- **Park Dedication Requirements** –The City of South Jordan currently has the highest fee in lieu for the Cities benchmarked. It will be important for the City to work strategically with developers to maximize new park development as the inventory of available lands continues to dwindle.

### C. Marketing and Communications

The Department does not have a Marketing and Communications division. However, the Museum Director position has Department marketing responsibilities as part of the job description. Marketing is primarily conducted through the South Valley Journal center section, in addition to flyers provided at City facilities and distributed to schools, online mailings to email lists, and the City web site.

## **D. Planning and Design**

The Leisure Services Department does not have a Planning Division, but instead works cooperatively with other City departments to plan and design park projects. Currently, the Engineering Department administers capital park development projects under the direction of Leisure Services. In general, design consultants are used for larger projects, while smaller projects may be designed in-house. All development projects must go through the Design Review Committee, made up of representatives from different City departments, before they are submitted to the Planning Commission. There are no set design guidelines for park development.

## **E. Information Management and Technology**

The City Information Technology (IT) Department provides computer and equipment technology support to the Leisure Services Department. The Department uses the Sportsman recreation software for scheduling, online registration and participation tracking, while Mulligan's Golf Course uses a golf software program. Wireless internet access is provided free to the public in the Fitness and Aquatics Center, Golf Course and at selected ballfields. While computer literacy is high in the community, the IT Department is working to continually update software and the computer infrastructure and to work to support staff in using the software programs.

## **F. Maintenance**

The City of South Jordan, Park Maintenance Division manages a diverse number of facilities that include parks, athletic fields, trails, natural areas, city landscapes, parks strips, and landscaping around civic buildings. The maintenance department also oversees the maintenance of city tennis courts, city basketball courts, playgrounds and park structures such as picnic shelters. Furthermore the Department assists with special event set up and tear downs. All of these facilities and properties provide recreational opportunities for residents of the City and residents of the surrounding communities.

### ***Parks, Athletic Fields, Undeveloped Lands***

The Department breaks up it staff into east and west teams for maintenance needs. Primarily turf and athletic field maintenance is done from March through October.

Maintenance duties include:

- Turf care – sports fields
- Turf care – open turf areas
- Fertilization
- Irrigation
- Litter control
- Disease and pest control
- Lighting
- Other surfaces (sweeping & cleaning)
- Inspection (play structures, buildings and surfaces)
- Repairs (play structures, buildings, fences and surfaces)
- Restroom servicing (does not include portable toilets)
- Special features (drinking fountains, etc.)
- Trial corridors
- Natural areas and greenways

It is the Maintenance Department's desire to maintain all landscapes, parks and recreation facilities in good condition. There are high expectations concerning park maintenance from the City Manager. There are a number of undeveloped areas in the City, but they only receive minor maintenance such as weed and litter control.

#### ***Athletic Fields and Capacity Issues***

Athletic fields receive a higher level of maintenance through a higher frequency in mowing, fertilization and irrigation. Many of the sport associations that provided input on the athletic field needs in the City expressed a concern about the lack of field availability. The Department understands this need and would like to provide more. Due to current athletic field inventories, fields are used beyond capacity and are in a constant need of maintenance.

Athletic field maintenance priorities are safety first, looks second. There is not a field closure policy that defines when fields are open for play and when they are closed (i.e., athletics fields will be open for use from March 31<sup>st</sup> to October 31<sup>st</sup> and closed for use from November 1<sup>st</sup> to March 30<sup>th</sup>). Additionally there is not a field closure policy that states under what conditions fields will be closed for use to prevent damage to fields (i.e. conditions such as drought, saturated turf, and safety issues).

#### ***Contracted Services***

*Primarily all park maintenance tasks are handled internally by the Department with the exception of broad leaf weed control and tree trimming. The Department is looking into contracting fertilization at this time.*

#### ***Budget Levels***

Budget levels for the Department have been increasing from fiscal year 2003/04 to 2006/07 as the table shows below. The Table below shows the expenditures associated with the park maintenance operations.

**Table 11: Park Maintenance Budget**

	2003/04 Actual	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Actual
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Personnel			
• Full-time	\$339,572	\$350,039	\$343,278
• Part-time	\$0	\$32,317	\$90,783
• Other/Benefits	\$165,219	\$155,838	\$181,077
Materials & Supplies	\$65,263	\$58,079	\$52,915
Other Expenditures	\$89,981	\$69,266	\$136,210
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$660,035</b>	<b>\$665,539</b>	<b>\$840,263</b>

Park maintenance has seen an increase of budget levels of close to 22% between 2003/04 and 2005/06 and will see an additional 15% increase for budgeted 2006/07 to \$946,013. Personnel increases are seen mainly in part time wages and benefits. Materials and supplies

expenditures have actually decreased and other expenditure increases are primarily due to electricity and landscaping costs.

### ***Cost per Maintenance Task***

The Department currently does not track maintenance cost per task for all department responsibilities consistently. Developing a system to track costs would be very helpful according to the Department Supervisor.

### ***Staffing Levels***

Staff levels have remained fairly constant over the last five years. High level of expectations for the quality of parks makes it hard to keep up at times. Approximately 10,000 hours of seasonal staff is used each year. As with many agencies around the U.S., keeping and retaining quality seasonal staff from a year-to-year basis is difficult.

### ***Maintenance Scheduling***

The Department does have a park maintenance program where there is a schedule for all maintenance tasks throughout the calendar year. However this schedule can be altered due to workload.

### ***Irrigation***

Since most parks are relatively new, the irrigation system is in fairly good shape. The Department is in the process of building a computerized irrigation system.

### ***Life Cycle Costing Assessment (Maintenance Equipment and Park Amenities)***

Turf and field maintenance equipment is on a three-year replacement schedule. A life cycle costing assessment has not been developed for park amenities such as playground equipment, benches, etc. At this time, since most equipment is new, this is not an issue; however, over time, planning for replacement costs of equipment will be a necessity for the department.

### **Park Maintenance Primary Concerns**

As stated it is the Park Maintenance Department's goal to maintain all facilities in good condition. Primary concerns expressed by the Department Supervisor are:

- Frequent interruptions of routine maintenance tasks for special work requests
- Athletic fields used beyond capacity
- No formalized field closure policy
- No formalized level of service standard
- Overuse of restrooms during athletic or special events
- Hiring and retraining part-time park maintenance staff
- The need for a sports council to assist in field scheduling
- The need for an artificial turf field to reduce demand for natural turf fields and for year-round use



## Trends in Parks, Open Space and Trail Maintenance Practices

### *Park Maintenance Staffing Standards*

Very limited information exists regarding labor ratios for park maintenance activities. In his book, *Municipal Benchmarks: Assessing Local Performance and Establishing Community Standards*, David N. Ammons reports that “although every municipality may wish to design its own standards to reflect local preferences and conditions, it need not start from scratch.” He further suggests that the following labor ratio guidelines devised by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) may be useful to a community deciding on its own standards, procedures, and resource requirements.

The following table describes the labor ratios for maintenance tasks from NRPA.

**Table 12: Labor Ratios for Selected Community Services Maintenance Activities**

Labor Ratios for Selected Community Services Maintenance Activities		
Task		Labor Hours
<b>Mowing 1 Acre, Flat Medium Terrain at Medium Speed</b>		
	20" walking	2.8 per acre
	24" walking	2.2 per acre
	30" riding	2.0 per acre
	72" (6-foot) riding	0.35 per acre
	Bush hog	0.5 per acre
<b>Trim</b>		
	Gas powered (weed eater)	1.0 per 1,000 linear ft.
<b>Planting Grass</b>		
	Cut and plant sod by hand (1.5' strips)	1.0 per 1,000 sq. ft.
	Cut and plant sprigs by hand (not watered)	10.9 per 1,000 linear ft.
	Seed, by hand	0.5 per 1,000 sq. ft.
	Overseeding, Reconditioning	0.8 per acre
<b>Fertilize Turf</b>		
	24": sifter spreader	0.16 per 1,000 sq. ft.
	Hand push spreader 36"	2.96 per acre
	Tractor towed spreader 12"	0.43 per acre
	Weed Control – Spraying herbicide w/ fence line truck, tank sprayer 2 ft. wide (1" either side of fence)	0.45 per 1,000 sq. ft.
<b>Leaf Removal</b>		
	Hand rake leaves	0.42 per 1,000 sq. ft.
	Vacuum 30"	0.08 per 1,000 sq. ft.
<b>Planting Trees</b>		
	Plant tree 5-6 ft. ht.	0.44 per tree
	Plan tree 2-3.5" dia.	1.0 per tree
<b>Tree Removal</b>		
	Street tree removal	13.0 per tree
	Street tree stump removal	3.5 per tree
	Park tree removal	5.0 per tree
	Park tree stump removal	2.0 per tree

Ammons also indicated that a report “prepared by a management analysis team in Pasadena, California, concluded that a ratio of one park maintenance employee for every 7-10 acres should produce ‘A-Level’ service—in other words, ‘a high-frequency maintenance service’ (City of Pasadena [CA] Management Audit Team, 1986, p. 9.4).” However, he was quick to point out that “standards of the maintenance-employee-per-park-acreage variety and corresponding statistics reported by individual cities, are complicated by the question of developed versus undeveloped park acreage ... and therefore should be interpreted cautiously.” Among ten cities he examined, ratios of 10.6 to 84.7 acres maintained per maintenance employee were reported. Currently the City has one full-time employee for every 20 acres of developed parkland and athletic fields.

With such variables in reporting from different communities, it is less important to measure this aspect of operations against other communities and more important to establish a benchmark for the City of South Jordan against citizen expectation and satisfaction levels.

## **G. Finances and Traditional Funding**

### **Financial Analysis**

The financial analysis was based on a review of the overall budgets and cost recovery. The City will have to make short and long range planning decisions in the coming years regarding what the capital needs will be and when they should occur based on the growth of the community and an on-going assessment of needs.

The need to continue operations and maintenance of existing parks and recreation facilities, programs and services, and to provide additional facilities, programs and services will be paramount to continuing the high quality of life for City residents. Without investment and reinvestment into City facilities and programming, deficiencies throughout the community will develop as growth occurs.

### ***Subsidy as an Investment Philosophy***

Examples across the country show a wide range of facility subsidy levels or tax investment, from 15% to 80% and higher, depending upon the mission of the organization, construction funding payback, operation funding availability, the community’s philosophy regarding subsidy levels and user fees, and structure of agency budgets. Dr. John Crompton from Texas A&M, a leading educator and researcher on the benefits and economic impact of leisure services indicates that the national average is around 34% cost recovery, conversely indicating an average of around 66% subsidy. The Leisure Services Department recovered 31% of operational and maintenance costs for all Department parks, facilities, programs and services. This is slightly below the averages reported by John Crompton.

### ***Operating Budgets***

Department operating budgets are categorized in five different areas.

1. Leisure, Aquatics and Fitness Center
  - a. Primary revenues include memberships, program fees (aquatics, aerobics, adult), facility rentals and parties
  - b. Primary expenses include wages and benefits, supplies, utilities
2. Gale Center
  - a. Primary revenues include program fees and donations
  - b. Primary expenses include wages and benefits, supplies and utilities
3. Recreation Programs
  - a. Primary revenues include programs fees
  - b. Primary expenses include supplies and instructors fees
4. General Fund Accounts
  - a. Primary revenues include park reservation fees and Community Center Revenue
  - b. Primary expenses include Department management, recreation, senior citizen programs and park maintenance
5. Mulligan's – Enterprise Fund
  - a. Primary revenues include green fees, driving range fees, instruction fees, miniature golf fees, concessions and other entertainment fees
  - b. Primary expenses include wages and benefits, supplies, utilities and cost of goods sold

### ***Revenues and Expenses – General Fund***

The following table shows 2005/06 General Fund accounts for South Jordan Parks and Recreation.

**Table 13: Revenues, Expenses and Cost Recovery – General Fund**

<b>Fiscal Year 2005/2006</b>	<b>Revenues</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Cost Recovery</b>
Leisure, Aquatics & Fitness Center	\$ 758,249	\$1,094,923	69%
Gale Center	\$ 15,219	\$ 93,940	16%
Recreation Programs	\$ 105,069	\$ 102,385	102%
General Fund Accounts	\$ 18,169	\$1,590,643	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$896,706</b>	<b>\$2,881,891</b>	<b>31%</b>

### ***Revenues and Expenses – Enterprise Fund***

Mulligan's operates as an enterprise fund and all revenues go towards maintenance, operations and improvements. The table below shows operating revenues and expenses for 2005/06.

**Table 14: Revenue and Expenses – Enterprise Fund**

<b>Fiscal Year 2005/2006</b>	<b>Revenues</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Cost Recovery</b>
Revenues	\$1,133,953	\$ 769,419	147%

### ***Capital Budget***

The Capital Budget for parks and recreation is derived from general funds and developer impact fees. In FY 2005/2006, impact fees used for park capital projects totaled \$819,847, while the general fund accounted for \$453,674 of capital projects. Impact fees can only be used to fund new park projects directly impacted by the development from which the fees are derived.

Impact fees are a major current source of funding for capital projects, given the current fast grown the South Jordan City. It will be important to direct these funds toward park improvements that will meet the future needs of the community. It should be noted that in lieu of impact fees, Kennecott Lands, the developer of the master planned Daybreak community, is directly building parks, open space and trails as part of the development. While some of these parks will primarily serve residents, others will have a community-wide benefit, such as Oquirrh Lake.

### ***Summary***

The Leisure Services Department operates an efficient department maximizing its full-time and part-time staff. Program and operation staffing levels will need to be evaluated annually to ensure that the current level of service and quality of parks, athletic fields, indoor facilities and programs continue to be met as the city grows.

High expectations for a quality Leisure Services Department are met with appropriate budgets to achieve this goal. This budget will also need to keep pace with the expansion of facilities and services. The current 31% cost recovery for all operational and maintenance costs for Department parks, facilities, programs and services may be suitable for the City; however, it does not appear that there is a consistent approach toward pricing and cost recovery. Developing a pricing and cost recovery philosophy would assist the City in determining if current cost recovery levels are appropriate.

### ***Developing a Pricing and Cost Recovery Philosophy***

Developing a Pricing Philosophy, based on the **Pyramid Model** shown in **Figure 9** that follows, can help identify consensus for the Department as to what users should be charged for programs, facility rentals, maintenance and concessions. This will provide a fair, equitable, and simple fee structure that allows for a comprehensive operation that is financially feasible, sustainable, and affordable while providing outstanding service. Developing a Cost Recovery Philosophy will involve examination of the types of programs and services offered and what segment of the population these programs are serving to determine:

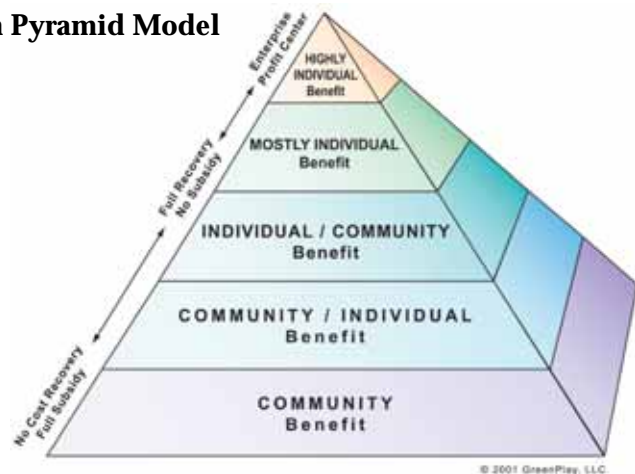
#### ***Who benefits from the service?***

Is it the community in general or only a specific segment of the community benefiting from the service? Is it serving youth, adults, seniors, or people with disabilities? The Pyramid Model provides insight regarding the group benefit levels and whether the individual/group receiving the service generates the need and should bear the cost of providing the service.

Some questions that should be addressed are:

- Will the full cost fee pose a hardship for specific users?
- If so, are there methods in place to ease these situations of financial hardship (i.e., scholarships, sponsorships, sliding scale fees, etc.)?
- To what degree do community values support taxpayer subsidy of the cost of service for certain special needs individuals? For example, is the community supportive of subsidizing services for disabled or low income people?
- To what degree should indirect costs be applied to program and facility fees?
- How will the fee level impact demand for the service? For instance, will fees increase demand because they are reasonable, affordable, and have perceived value or will they decrease demand because they are too high, due to necessity or a misunderstood market range?

**Figure 10: Pricing and Resource Allocation Pyramid Model**



### Current Funding Opportunities

**First,** The City needs to agree upon cost recovery goals that will help plan for programs and facilities usages (present and future) to be priced or resources allocated to adequately to help offset expenses. Should the City decide to increase cost recovery there are several philosophies of thought that can be used.

- Adjusting program fees or allocation of resources based on the Pyramid Model
- Adjust expenses to reflect maintenance costs or costs of staff where applicable
- Identify other factors that effect cost recovery, such as ability to obtain alternative funding, changing expense allocations, managing participation, etc.

### H. Alternative Funding

Some alternative funding sources support parks and recreation in South Jordan. The federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) supports senior programming. Impact fees at \$4,346 per new single family detached home help support park projects in the areas directly impacted by the development. In addition, private donations have contributed to the Gale Center for History and Culture.

In the future, the Department has expressed interest in pursuing funding for programs and/or facilities from the County-operated Zoo, Arts and Parks (ZAP) program, a program funded with proceeds from a Salt Lake County sales tax. In 2004, the ZAP program raised over \$16 million was collected and distributed to organizations that successfully completed an application and review process.

In addition, the Department works with local businesses and on occasion receives funding support and sponsorships for special events. In addition, the Department receives \$10,000 as part of a concessions contract with Pepsi. However, the Department does not have a formal sponsorship policy.

Overall, alternative funding sources are a small portion of the Department's budget. There are opportunities to further explore outside funding sources to support programs, parks and facilities.

## **I. Partnerships**

The Leisure Services Department has partnerships with sport associations that use City fields. Additionally, they partner with the Department of Wildlife Resources, who stock the fishing ponds and provide program support. The Department does not have formal facility-use agreements with the schools or County-operated facilities. There appears to be opportunities for the development of additional partnerships of all types.

## **J. Summary of Management Findings**

The Leisure Services Department is a relatively new department that is growing quickly. The Department appears to operate efficiently, maximizing its full-time and part-time staff. Overall, staff shows a high level of commitment and professionalism. Based on the high expectations of the City Manager in regards to the quality of parks, athletic fields, indoor facilities and programs, staffing levels overall seem adequate at this time. In order to continue to meet expectations for a high level of service, however, staffing levels should be evaluated and adjusted annually to keep pace with the expansion of facilities and services as the city grows. Other management issues identified in the needs assessment include the lack of a dedicated marketing staff person, field closure policies and cost recovery methodologies.

## ***6. Great Things to Come: Goals, Strategies and Action Plans***

### **A. Challenges and Opportunities**

South Jordan City is experiencing exponential growth, presenting both challenges and opportunities as the City strives to maintain a high quality of life. There is a strong commitment on behalf of its leadership and citizenry to parks and recreation as integral to this quality of life. The Leisure Services Department is in a position to seize this challenge and plan for dynamic public parks and services.

This Section of the Plan provides further analysis of the future level of service needed and then outlines goals and strategies, an action plan and recommended capital improvements to guide the Leisure Service Department and the City for the next five-years.

### **B. Future Level of Service Analysis**

In the previous *Section 4*, an analysis of existing parks, open space, trails and indoor and outdoor facilities was provided. The following analysis focuses on the future level of service needed to maintain or exceed the current LOS. The recommended Plan goals and strategies that follow in *Section 6-C*, build upon the analysis provided below.

#### **ANALYSIS OF PARKS**

South Jordan City is made up of several development patterns and has a mix of established neighborhoods with little available land as well as quickly developing tracts of land. The new developments in the community create an opportunity to add parks and trails to the system in the planning stages, allowing creation of appropriately located parks, off-street trails, and connectivity. Conversely, in the established parts of the community, land and rights-of-way for trails and parks are harder to find.

As a part of this study, the community was divided into eight (8) study areas based on development patterns and pedestrian barriers. The description of Perspective B: GRASP® Analysis Areas previously in *Section 4-D* describes these areas in detail. The analysis of the study areas is a good starting point for determining service equitability within South Jordan City.

Many parks systems would like to be able to provide a high level of parks and recreation amenities within walking distance of each home, thus creating a 100% Level of Service (LOS) coverage at the ideal level. This goal, while ideal, is usually not possible because of existing development that does not allow for the expansion or addition of parks. In this situation, a more reasonable approach is to establish a base LOS that will be attainable for a large percentage of the residents and establish a lower LOS base on trail availability to fill in any gaps in service. In the case of South Jordan City, based on development patterns, the recommended goal is to serve 80% of the area with the ideal LOS, and to ensure that the remaining 20% has access to a trail within a 1/3 mile of their home.







Several differences between the existing LOS and the proposed LOS are immediately obvious. Increased service in the Ivory Crossing Neighborhood and the Aunt Mame's property will fill in two of the major gaps in service as seen in the existing LOS map. Another major difference is the addition of the canal trails to the parks system. If these improvements are made, the community will have almost 100% coverage of parks and recreation LOS for the developed areas of the South Jordan City. Also, it is recommended that the City take steps to acquire property for future development. General locations for acquisitions have been identified for a five-year time frame and beyond. (It should be noted that this map does not show planned improvements and additions in the undeveloped areas of Daybreak.)

The complete summary of LOS by area is shown in **Table 15, GRASP® LOS Summary - Year 2012**. A further analysis of the chart and comparison of improvements can be found in the individual Area improvement descriptions that follow summary table.

**Table15: GRASP® LOS Summary - Year 2012**

**GRASP® LOS Summary Sub-Area Analysis Matrix- Year 2012**

**South Jordan City Utah**

*This table is based on the GRASP® Perspective H - Proposed Access to All Outdoor & Indoor Components - Year 2012 GRASP® Analysis Map*

Analysis Area	Total Acres	Acres. w/LOS	% of Total w/LOS	Avg. LOS Score per Acre Served	Acres with a score of 1-3	Acres <28.8	Acres 28.8+	% of area with a score of 1-3	% of Served Area <28.8	% of Served Area 28.8+
Area 1	4,459	1,346	30%	12	585	1,095	252	43%	81%	19%
Area 2	1,677	1,650	98%	37	77	758	892	5%	46%	54%
Area 3	601	574	95%	69	83	186	387	14%	33%	67%
Area 4	1,632	1,618	99%	22	81	1,173	445	5%	72%	28%
Area 5	2,382	2,315	97%	33	71	1,566	749	3%	68%	32%
Area 6	1,150	1,149	100%	21	26	824	326	2%	72%	28%
Area 7	1,318	1,255	95%	38	65	737	518	5%	59%	41%
Area 8	861	519	60%	14	0	437	82	0%	84%	16%
South Jordan City	14,081	10,427	74%	30	988	6,775	3,652	9%	65%	35%

**Definitions**

*Total Acres:* Total area within the designated analysis area as calculated from the GIS

*Acres With LOS:* Area within each analysis area that has some service (LOS = 1 or Greater).

*Percent of Total with LOS:* Percentage of the designated analysis area that has some service (LOS = 1 or Greater).

*Average LOS per Acre Served:* The average GRASP® score for any given acre within the designated analysis area.

**Note: A score of 28.8 is the approximate median score for the City as a whole and is also the approximate average LOS score per acre for the entire City**

*Percent of Served Area <28.8:* Of the area that has some service, the percentage of the served area that has a GRASP® score of less than 28.8 points.

*Percent of Served Area 28.8+:* Of the area that has some service, the percentage of the served area that has a GRASP® score of 28.8 points or more.

## **Area 1**

### *Description*

Area 1 encompasses all of the undeveloped portions of the Daybreak neighborhood. At this time the area does not have any service or residents. As Daybreak develops parks will be added that serve the residents in the immediate vicinity. The City is currently in negotiations with the developers to determine which parks will be dedicated to the City and which will continue to be owned and operated by the Daybreak Homeowner Association.

With recommended improvements, Area 1 will see an increase in the average LOS score as well as an increase in the percent of the area that receives some service, however most of the increase in LOS is due solely to providing access to trails.

Current average LOS:	9.92
<i>5 year recommendation average LOS:</i>	<i>11.94</i>
Current percent with service:	4%
<i>5 year percent with service:</i>	<i>30%</i>

## **Area 2**

### *Description*

This area includes all of the current developed land that is outside of Daybreak but west of the Bangerter Highway. This area is segregated into three distinct areas – the northeastern most part of the City, the Sunstone Neighborhood, and the Country Crossing Neighborhood.

Parks in the northeast part of Area 2 were created as land dedication requirements for housing developments. Many of these parks are located in the back of the housing development with little to no street access. The City should consider selling or transferring properties that offer no opportunities for park development such as the Kilmur North and South Parks, which are narrow park strips with little recreational value.

The other two sections are isolated neighborhoods – Sunstone and Country Crossing - that are separated from the rest of the community by the Daybreak development and the Bangerter Highway. It will be important that these neighborhoods have access to public parks in the surrounding neighborhoods as it may be difficult to add new parks to these areas.

The north part of Area 2 enjoys the greatest Level of Service (LOS) coverage of all of the study areas probably due to the high number of parks in the area. However it also has the lowest average LOS which indicates that most residents have walkable access to parks but that those parks are in need of improvement. Major improvements in this area include upgrading the parks in the northeast and adding and upgrading parks in the southern neighborhoods. Due to the high number of parks in this area, it will require the most improvements; however, other areas will require more capital to be spent on land acquisition and park development.

With the recommended improvements, Area 2 sees dramatic increases in both average LOS and percent served.

Current average LOS:	27
<i>5 year recommendation average LOS:</i>	<i>37</i>
Current percent with service:	82%
<i>5 year percent with service:</i>	<i>98%</i>

### **Area 3**

#### *Description*

This area consists entirely of the developed area of Daybreak. In this document, all of the information that is currently ready for publication from the Kennecott Land development company is shown on the map. This area is constantly expanding as homes are being built and parks developed. In this snapshot of the development there is a LOS being provided to 49% of the land area. Kennecott Land and the City of South Jordan are working closely to ensure that an equitable LOS is being provided to the Daybreak residents as to the rest of South Jordan City.

As applied to Area 3 the recommended improvements will only slightly improve the already high average LOS but will dramatically increase coverage throughout the area.

Current average LOS:	67
<i>5 year recommendation average LOS:</i>	<i>69</i>
Current percent with service:	49%
<i>5 year percent with service:</i>	<i>95%</i>

### **Area 4**

#### *Description*

This area is bordered by the Bangerter Highway, Redwood Road and South Jordan Parkway. It contains two of the City's highest scoring parks, Jordan Ridge Park and Prospector Park. These parks are also the only developed parks in Area 4. All other service is currently provided by schools and undeveloped parks.

There are two undeveloped parks in this area, the entry park at 1700 W and the Peterson Development Park. The entry park has the potential to be developed into a community gateway with signage, lighting, and specialty plantings. The Peterson Development property should be developed into a park to serve the residents with in a 1/3 mile area.

The development of these parks will boost LOS, but in order to gain appropriate coverage three more parks in this area should be added in the next 20 years. In the short term, one park should be acquired and developed. In addition, the City should investigate partnering with the schools to improve and increase the recreational components of existing school facilities. Also it is recommended that the City be looking for two (2) more 1-10 acre properties to purchase in this area for the future development of parks.

With the suggested improvements Area 4 will experience a drop in average LOS but a dramatic increase in coverage. The drop in average LOS indicates that there will be fewer

concentrations of high levels of service and a better coverage of more evenly distributed service.

Current average LOS:	30
<i>5 year recommendation average LOS:</i>	<i>22</i>
Current percent with service:	56%
<i>5 year percent with service:</i>	<i>99%</i>

### **Area 5**

#### *Description*

Area 5 contains the highest scoring parks and facilities in South Jordan City, but significant gaps remain in walkable service. Like Area 4 service can be increased by developing existing lands, working with schools, improving existing park, but new parks will have to be added to fill in gaps in service in this part of the community.

Like Area 4 the average LOS for this area drops but, the coverage is dramatically increased, providing access to trails to residents that previously had no walkable access to recreation from their homes.

Current average LOS:	38
<i>5 year recommendation average LOS:</i>	<i>33</i>
Current percent with service:	52%
<i>5 year percent with service:</i>	<i>97%</i>

### **Area 6**

#### *Description*

The only existing parks in this area have a community and regional focus. Currently, Mulligan's Golf Course, the Jordan River Trail head and the Gale History Center are the only facilities, City Owned or otherwise, that provide service to the residents of this area. In addition to the eventual development of Aunt Mame's Place as a historical site, this area will require the development of two more parks to achieve a LOS coverage that is equitable to the rest of South Jordan City.

Improvements in Area 6 increase the average LOS significantly as well as give this area the only area with 100% coverage.

Current average LOS:	14
<i>5 year recommendation average LOS:</i>	<i>21</i>
Current percent with service:	57%
<i>5 year percent with service:</i>	<i>100%</i>

### **Area 7**

#### *Description*

Area 7, like Area 6, provides service mainly in the form of regional and community- based facilities. The facilities in the area – the Plaza at Town Center, Beckstead Park and the River Parks and trails - are in excellent condition and require few improvements. Although this area does have one school property that provides service to some residents, it does not have

much available land for park development. The large parcels that do exist adjoin the Jordan River and would be better acquired for open space and a riparian corridor in conjunction with the other properties that line the Jordan River.

The already high average LOS score and percent coverage are improved for Area 7. In addition, the areas that have access to services in addition to trails has also increased.

Current average LOS:	38
<i>5 year recommendation average LOS:</i>	<i>38</i>
Current percent with service:	80%
<i>5 year percent with service:</i>	<i>95%</i>

## Area 8

### *Description*

A majority of the property in this area is in commercial use which does not require the same LOS as residential developments. Therefore this area has little in the way of recreational facilities. There are, however, a few pockets of residential housing in the area which have no walkable access to parks. The addition of one park in this area could make a big difference in the accessibility of parks. Likewise, the addition of a pedestrian crossing over the river would also provide residents with access to park facilities.

Improvements in Area 8 increase all category of access to services to residents in this area, providing multiple services to all residents that have service in this area.

Current average LOS:	4
<i>5 year recommendation average LOS:</i>	<i>14</i>
Current percent with service:	54%
<i>5 year percent with service:</i>	<i>60%</i>

## ANALYSIS OF OPEN SPACE

### **Definition of Open Space**

For the purposes of this plan, open space is defined as lands to be acquired and/or preserved in their current state or returned to a natural state. Open space lands may include natural areas, wildlife habitat, wetlands, agriculture, visual corridors, and urban shaping buffers. Open space lands should provide for low-impact recreation, where appropriate, compatible with resource protection goals.

Open space is increasingly becoming a component of community parks. This is in response to the public's desire for buffer space between community park activities and adjacent residences, along with a desire for natural areas within community parks that can be used for un-programmed and low-impact recreation. It is not uncommon for up to 30% or more of the land area of a new community park to be preserved as open space. In light of this, the City should consider adjusting its dedication requirements to account for this need.

### **Purposes of Open Space**

Open space should address the goals and desires of the community. These goals can include separating communities to allow them to keep their individual identities; providing diversity within an urban parks system; enhancing community gateways; conserving water resources; conserving natural features and protecting lands of high ecological, scenic, or cultural value; providing visual separation between built areas; providing places for low-impact outdoor recreation; limiting development on lands that would adversely affect the community in some way; and creating corridors for the safe and enjoyable movement of people and animals.

### **South Jordan Open Space**

The City of South Jordan currently has a small open space program that serves the community primarily by providing access to the Jordan River. This open space is highly valued within the community and is one of the most preserved stretches of the urban Jordan River corridor. Aside from this preserved area, the City has very little dedicated open space in the rest of the community. As shown in Table 10: Benchmarking for South Jordan Utah in Section 5 of this document, the City of South Jordan has one of the lowest percentages of dedicated open space compared to land mass of the communities in the table.

Currently very little City-owned open space exists in the central and western parts of the city, and without acreage in these parts of the community, South Jordan City does not have adequate open space to serve the population. In addition, the rapid population growth of South Jordan indicates that more open space will need to be dedicated in the western part of the city to accommodate the influx of people. This imbalance in open space location was noted by residents in the public meeting and should be addressed by considering the acquisition of suitable open space as it becomes available.

In selecting and dedicating open space in the community, it is important to have the support and expertise in place to fund and manage these properties. Staff training and public education are key components to any open space program.

### **ANALYSIS OF TRAILS**

The mix of development types and ages in South Jordan City will produce a diverse trail system that will include both trails that are separated from the street as well as pedestrian routes that are more likely to occur in the ROW (rights-of-way) of existing roads. Fortunately South Jordan City has five (5) waterways, all running in a north-south direction, that provide natural corridors for trail development. Four of these water ways are irrigation canals and the fifth is the Jordan River. An existing trail along the length of the river provides a good example for the development of trails along the other waterways. At this time the irrigation canals are under private ownership and access is restricted to maintenance workers, but legislation is being introduced that will reduce liability for the water companies and open up access to these corridors. South Jordan City should prepare for the inclusion of these trails by planning access points and making improvements.

Unlike the identified north-south routes, the east west routes will most likely be in the ROW along roads. The exception to this is the trails that will be developed in the Daybreak neighborhood.

### ***GRASP® Perspective I: Proposed Recreation Trails & Bike-Pedestrian Route System***

This map in **Appendix B** shows the complete build-out of the proposed South Jordan trail system. Shown on the map are proposed and recreational trails (out of road rights-of-way), pedestrian parkways (within road rights-of-way), as well as vital pedestrian connection that must be installed to ensure connectivity between all parts of the system.

The backbone of the South Jordan City trail system relies on the potential to provide access to the existing canal roads as a part of the system. These canal roads will provide vital north-south routes for users. In combination with these north-south routes, it will be imperative for the city to provide east west routes to connect the diverse and quickly segmenting community.

There are four vital pedestrian connections as identified on the map which include areas importance that connect Daybreak to the rest of the community, bridge barriers such as Bangeter Highway and the Jordan River, and create easy and enjoyable access between the civic and commercial center with City Park.

The institution of this proposed system will provide the availability of trails with in 1/3 mile of almost every home in South Jordan. Beyond recommended improvements of this plan South Jordan will need to ensure that development in the Daybreak development provide the same level of access to trails as will be provided to the rest of the community.

The development of the South Jordan trail system should:

- Provide primary trails and pedestrian routes throughout the community as shown on Perspective I: Trails Plan,
- Provide secondary connections to schools, parks, and recreation facilities where possible,
- Utilize drainage ways, irrigation canals, and other scenic corridors where possible,
- Utilize rights-of way for arterial streets where trails cannot follow other natural corridors or easements,
- Provide safe access to businesses and public service buildings where possible, and
- Connect to regional trails.

### **ANALYSIS OF INDOOR FACILTIES**

As was described previously in Section 4-B, the City currently has three indoor recreation facilities: the Community/Senior Center; the Leisure, Aquatics and Fitness Center; and the Gale Center of History and Culture. These facilities are concentrated in eastern part of South Jordan, as are facilities operated by alternative providers such as the County-owned Marv Jensen Center and the private Lifetime Fitness. Currently, the Daybreak Community Center that adjoins the Daybreak Elementary School offers a fitness area, multi-purpose rooms and exercise classes to its residents and school families. However, as the South



Jordan grows to the west, the need for additional indoor facilities will increase and the City will need to respond to these needs. The City has an opportunity to work with partners such as the Schools and large developers such as Kennecott Lands to plan to meet future indoor recreation needs.

### **C. Master Plan Goals and Strategies**

The following Plan recommended goals and strategies are organized by action themes that were identified in the findings phase of the master planning process. These goals and strategies form the basis of the action plan that follows in Section 6-D.

#### **Action Theme One: CONSISTENT LEVEL OF SERVICE PROVISION**

##### **GOAL 1.1: Provide consistent and equitable Level of Service (LOS) for parks.**

The detailed analysis of the future level of park service by area in *Section 6-B* outlines the LOS standards to guide priorities for future park development and improvements. Capital improvements recommendations are provided in Tables 17 and 18 (at the end of *Section 6*) to increase the consistency of park LOS throughout South Jordan.

##### ***Strategies:***

**1.1.1 Adopt Park Level of Service standards as defined by this Master Plan.**

**1.1.2 Implement recommendations in Park Capital Improvement Table 17.**

##### **GOAL 1.2: Provide a consistent Level of Service for Indoor Recreation Facilities.**

As the population grows the demand for leisure and recreation activities that require indoor spaces and facilities also grows. The citizens survey Importance-Unmet Needs Assessment Matrix shows the need for additional indoor fitness and wellness and indoor aquatics. The public's interest and demand for art and culture opportunities is also growing, not only for facilities but for programming such as drawing, painting, dance and performing arts.

Staff recognizes that their ability to expand programming is limited due to the fact that indoor programming spaces such as the gym and the indoor pool are being used at or near capacity. Additionally existing indoor recreation opportunities are concentrated in the eastern area of South Jordan. The Daybreak development has one indoor recreation center but its use is restricted to residents of that community. As the western portion of the community grows, the need for additional indoor facilities will need to be studied and planned for.

##### ***Strategies:***

**1.2.1 Conduct a Feasibility Study for an indoor Community Arts venue.**

The City should conduct a feasibility study for an indoor community arts venue. The study should determine the appropriate site, desired spaces, potential programming, operating budget and potential revenues based on citizen's input and the City's desired cost recovery goals. This type of facility ranked as the highest in

unmet need and third in importance according to the Citizens Survey. Furthermore the City lacks a venue geared towards this need.

### **1.2.2 Evaluate the feasibility of acquiring the Marv Jensen Recreation Center.**

The City should continue to monitor the availability of the Salt Lake County, Marv Jensen Recreation Center as a potential way to increase their indoor recreation space inventory. These additional programming spaces (fitness, indoor lap pool, gymnasium, multi-purpose rooms) would add to the concentration of level of service for the eastern part of the City but not the western part of the City.

Per its Master Plan, the County anticipates that the facility would be available in the next two to three years. The City should consider taking over the facility if operational expenses and revenues meet cost recovery goals, the facility creates opportunities needed by the community and provides the best scenario for additional indoor recreation spaces.

### **1.2.3 Conduct a feasibility study for a new indoor recreation facility/field house.**

Current indoor recreation spaces with a focus on sports are being used to capacity with little ability to expand programming. There is a trend towards providing facilities that focus on sport activity spaces such as gymnasiums, indoor synthetic turf and tennis courts. A “Field House” type facility does not exist within South Jordan and may provide a market niche that the City could capitalize on.

These spaces, while not inexpensive to build, are less expensive to maintain when compared to indoor aquatics and fitness spaces. Additionally construction costs could be reduced by the use of “bubbles” or steel side buildings. The City should conduct a feasibility study for a Field House. The study should determine the appropriate site, desired spaces, potential programming, operating budget and potential revenues based on citizen’s input and the City’s desired cost recovery goals. The City may consider adding this type of indoor facility to the growing western part of the city to increase the level of service.

## **Action Theme Two: OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT**

### **GOAL 2: Preserve open space and natural resources.**

#### *Strategies:*

- 2.1 Train staff and the public about the importance of and proper maintenance of open space and native plantings.**
- 2.2 Develop a natural areas management plan.**
- 2.3 Evaluate the need to develop a specific open space dedication or cash-in-lieu requirement for new developments.**
- 2.4 Provide interpretive signage and educational programs in natural areas.**
- 2.5 Dedicate land on the west side of South Jordan City for open space to create a more equitable distribution and greater availability of open space.**

### **Action Theme Three: TRAIL SYSTEM EXPANSION**

**GOAL 3.1: Plan a well-connected and comprehensive trails system that promotes walking and biking.**

*Strategies:*

- 3.1.1 Complete regional connections along the Jordan River Trail corridor.**
- 3.1.2 Construct the trail along the Jordan Aqueduct easement.**
- 3.1.3 Advocate for the construction of the proposed pedestrian crossing over the Jordan River at 11400 South.**
- 3.1.4 Continue construction of the east-west pedestrian parkway along South Jordan Parkway.**

The trail system plan and implementation should:

- Provide trailheads at appropriate locations;
- Provide waysides or public land access when available;
- Implement an effective and consistent system of signage;
- Protect and restore existing natural features affected by trail construction, and improve degraded areas along the trail corridor;
- Construct trails according to the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and other applicable codes; and
- Provide bike/pedestrian over and under passes where trails cross major roads.

**GOAL 3.2: Conduct a study of existing canal maintenance roads to include in expanded trail system.**

The existing canal maintenance roads present an opportunity to expand the trail system within South Jordan City. A canal trail plan should identify:

- Current conditions of the full inventory of canal roads (trails),
- Barriers to canal trail access,
- Access points to canal roads from connecting trails,
- Connections to public lands, and
- Adjoining properties that have potential as future trailheads or waysides.

**GOAL 3.3: Increase recreational and fitness walking opportunities for residents.**

*Strategies:*

- 3.4.1 Add loop walks to existing parks, when appropriate.**
- 3.4.2 Strive to include loop walks in all new parks.**
- 3.4.3 Provide mileage markers along loop walks and trails.**
- 3.4.4 Include loop walks and trails in parks and mileage on park system map.**

## **Action Theme Four: PARK PLANNING AND DESIGN GUIDELINES**

### **GOAL 4.1: Enhance and diversify visitor experience in existing and new parks.**

South Jordan City currently has an inventory of well-maintained parks that provide basic services to the community. However the system as a whole lacks diversity. In an effort to align with the City's goals of being an outstanding community in Salt Lake County, the City should develop design guidelines that encourage creativity and diversity within the park system. This guideline should be applied to both existing and new parks within the system.

#### ***Strategies:***

##### **4.1.1 Develop park planning and design guidelines.**

These guidelines could include the following:

###### **Park planning**

- Require public process in the development of park master plans to ensure neighborhood appropriateness and diversity of components.
- Require professionally produced master plans for each park in the system to use for on-going park development.

###### **Park design**

- Establish standard site furnishing and pavilion materials and colors, but encourage diversity of style and form.
- Create custom details to be applied to site furnishings.
- Encourage the use of ornamental shrubs and grasses.
- Set aside areas in parks for annual or perennial floral displays.
- Encourage the creative use of topography.
- Encourage the use of native and adapted plants in parks.
- Encourage the creation of a variety of spaces within parks (active and passive).
- Include informal seating opportunities on hill slopes and retaining wall as appropriate.
- Encourage the inclusion of natural areas, when appropriate.
- Incorporate environmental design features such as maintaining site lines into parks and other security features.

##### **4.1.2 Introduce new recreation components into the parks system.**

New recreation components could include:

- Informal amphitheaters/outdoor classrooms
- Destination/Adventure playgrounds
- Bocce Ball courts
- Spray Grounds/Splash pads
- Natural areas
- Display/educational gardens

- Off-leash dog areas
- Sledding hills
- Community gardens
- Loop walks
- Disk golf

**GOAL 4.2: Create a unique identity for South Jordan.**

*Strategies:*

**4.2.1 Dedicate 2% of park construction budgets to public art or custom park features.**

**4.2.2 Develop a signage plan that creates a standard signage system that is distinctive and identifiable.**

The signage standard could include details for the following:

- Park and trail identification signs including park name
- Component identification signs (such as ballfields)
- Banner poles
- Banners
- Logos for inclusion in park detailing
- Mile markers for trails and loop walks
- Directional signage for trails

**4.2.3 Create two (2) park Master Plans for existing parks per year.**

**4.2.4 Improve the signage, plantings and add public art to one (1) park a year.**

**Action Theme Five: GROWTH MANAGEMENT**

The City of South Jordan is evolving from a small, rural town into a fast growing suburban community. The City has an opportunity to guide this development to support the high standards for parks, recreation, open space and trails of city residents. The City should develop and adopt strong policy and legislative tools to ensure sustainable growth that meets community goals. This community vision is translated into the following Master Plan goals and strategies.

**GOAL 5.1: Review all current policy and legislative tools to ensure that development growth supports the City's parks and recreation Level of Service standards and goals.**

The City has a strong commitment to parks and open space. The following development legislation and policies should be reviewed to ensure they support parks and recreation standards and goals.

*Park/Open Space Development Requirements*

The City does not uniformly require residential developers to dedicate land to the City for park and open space. Lower density residential developments are not required to dedicate open space or park land. City Code 17.48.160 does require that developers of Planned

Urban Developments (PUDs), condominium or multi-family residential developments set aside the required percentage of “open space” as outlined in the following Table. The Code states: “The open space, if not dedicated to the City, will be labeled and recorded as a lot or lots in a subdivision, as common area in a condominium or as a perpetual open space easement to be jointly owned and properly maintained as open space and/or recreation by an owners’ association with power to assess and collect fees for maintenance...” The Code identifies open space as including “recreational improvements such as play courts, swimming pools, tot lots, picnic areas and walking paths,” but does not allow yard areas to be counted as open space.

Zone	Required Open Space
R-M 5	14%
R-M 6	16%
R-M 7	18%
R-M 8	20%

#### *Land Dedication*

The City does has an Amendment to the Development Code (Ordinance No. 2006-12 adding Section 16.04.400) that creates general criteria for the design, construction and dedication of property to the City of South Jordan. However, this amendment does not require land dedication, but outlines criteria for the acceptance of donated or dedicated land.

#### *Development Impact Fees*

Instead of requiring land dedication, the City requires residential developers to pay the following park impact fees to offset costs for acquisition and new park development:

Residential Type	Impact Fee
Single Family Detached	\$4,346
Single Family Attached	\$2,850
Multiple Family Residential	\$2,850
Mobile Home Residential	\$2,301

While these appear high compared to many other communities, because the City of South Jordan does not have a park land dedication requirement for all residential developers, (unlike many other communities) this fee offsets the costs to the City of both park land acquisition and development costs.

### **GOAL 5.2: Develop and adopt City Code that will allow the acquisition of quality park properties in future developments.**

Currently the City has no specific language in the City code that clearly defines the type of property that will be accepted as park land. This has created a situation where many of the park lands that have been dedicated to the City are detention areas or are small strips of land that lie between the development and surrounding properties. In order to give the

City the ability to accept only properties that will be appropriate as park land, the City should consider the adoption of language as an amendment to the City Code that will address these issues.

***Strategies:***

**5.2.1 Develop park land dedication standards and criteria for new residential developments.**

The City's desired use and purpose of park lands should be defined in order to evaluate properties offered for dedication. The goals of parks could include the:

- Promotion of the health and welfare of residents within the community and should be located within a walkable distance of each home,
- Reduction of the stresses of the urban environment by providing a physical and visual break from the built environment,
- Protection and preservation of valuable natural resources,
- Provision of opportunities for residents to connect with the natural world and provide educational opportunities to learn about the environment,
- Provision of comfortable and attractive areas for pedestrian travel, and
- Protection of property values.

The City should develop suitability requirements for all park land dedicated to the City by determining the following criteria:

- Minimum parcel size
- Maximum number of parcels that can be dedicated to meet the land use requirement
- Minimum width of property
- Minimum street frontage
- Acceptability (and %) of otherwise required detention areas
- Acceptability (and %) of parcels that include water or wetlands in the acreage of the property
- Acceptability (and %) of lands with slopes greater than 4%
- Acceptability of land located in spillways

**5.2.2: Update land dedication ordinance according to defined criteria for park land.**

**GOAL 5.3: Conduct an Impact Fee Study and update impact fee requirements.**

The Development Impact Fee Report conducted by a consultant in January 2002 should be reviewed and updated to reflect the goals of this Master Plan.

***Daybreak Development***

South Jordan City has a unique opportunity to proactively plan for parks, trails and open space for a large section of the city in coordination with the Daybreak Planned Development. The 4,126-acre property owned by Kennecott Land will make up the majority of the western portion of South Jordan upon build-out. The "new urbanism" philosophy that is driving the Daybreak development design supports neighborhood parks, trails and open space as vital to the quality of life of the community. As part of this commitment,



thirty (30%) of the land of the development is committed to parks and some form of open space (including storm water retention areas).

While the Daybreak development offers great opportunities for South Jordan City, it also creates some new challenges for the City as it negotiates development details as part of this large development. In lieu of paying park impact fees to the City, Kennecott Land has included the development of parks, open space and trails as part of their development costs.

While the commitment to parks, trails and open space is evident in the Daybreak development plans, it is important for South Jordan City to ensure that the types of park and recreation facilities planned meet the short and long-term needs of city residents. The following goals and strategies seek to ensure these needs are met.

**GOAL 5.4: Work with Kennecott Land to develop a specific Daybreak Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Master Plan that complements this city-wide Master Plan.**

The Master Planning process should:

- Meet the minimum LOS standards identified in this plan,
- Include community input,
- Address needs of existing underserved communities in western park of South Jordan (including adjacent Sunstone and Country Crossing neighborhoods),
- Address needs for city-wide outdoor active recreation needs including community parks with athletic fields,
- Determine indoor recreation facility needs and identify providers (HOA, public, private, etc.), and
- Address ownership and operation of different elements of the park and recreation system.

**GOAL 5.5: Negotiate and adopt a mutually acceptable written agreement with Kennecott Land for parks components of Daybreak development.**

While the original Daybreak Master Development agreement with the City outlined broad development plans for parks and open space, it did not identify specific details of park components and operations. South Jordan City and Kennecott Land are in negotiations to identify parks to be deeded to the City. The City should strive to ensure that the level of service goals for parks and recreation are being met. In addition, the City should ensure that city-wide interests are being met for the long-term. Therefore, it is imperative that a strong agreement address the following:

This agreement should address:

- City of South Jordan's minimal park LOS and maintenance standards;
- Criteria for park and open space land dedication to the City;
- Whether use agreements with the City are necessary for parks, open space, trails and recreation facilities owned by the Homeowner Association (HOA);
- Evaluation and contingency plans if minimum LOS and maintenance standards are not being met by the HOA; and



- Funding sources for initial capital development and ongoing operations and maintenance of parks, recreation facilities, open space and trails.

**GOAL 5.6: Ensure that parks, trails and open space in the Daybreak owned and operated by the HOA are preserved and maintained in good condition as a community resource for the long-term.**

While the zoning code ensures protection for areas platted as park and open space uses, it is important that these parks continue to meet the level of service and maintenance standards of the City for the long-term. In many years, after build-out, the Daybreak Homeowner's Association must continue to meet its obligations as an important alternative provider of parks and recreation services for the western portion of the city. This includes not only operation and maintenance costs but also expensive replacement costs of playgrounds and other facilities. The City of South Jordan City should work with the HOA as needed to ensure the continued financial and operational success of its parks and open space system.

Another concern that should be acknowledged is the desire for parks and open spaces to be open to the larger community. There are many different approaches to ensuring that parks, trails and open space are open to the community regardless of the ownership. South Jordan City should consider the following *options*:

- Include language in the Daybreak agreement to ensure park/open space maintained privately are to remain so in perpetuity.
- Include an exit strategy if the HOA is no longer able to financially operate and maintain a park/open space that would transfer ownership to the City to maintain as a public park.
- For land not dedicated to the City, a use agreement or maintenance contribution from the City could be considered to parks of significant community-wide value.

**GOAL 5.7: Develop a park operations plan for Daybreak park land to be dedicated to the City.**

Once park land dedication is agreed upon, the Leisure Services Department should develop a timeline and budget to take over the park operation and maintenance these parks.

**GOAL 5.8: Apply consistent park, open space and trails policies and practices to residential developers and Homeowner Associations.**

LOS standards and development requirements such as impact fees and land dedication requirements should be applied consistently. However, the City should have some flexibility to negotiate with developers regarding how they meet LOS standards, exercising fairness. In these cases written agreements should be developed to ensure the planning, capital development, and ongoing operation and maintenance of parks meets City standards. When appropriate, the City should develop written park and/or open space agreements with Developers to ensure the planning, development, and ongoing operation and maintenance of parks meets these standards.

## **Action Theme Six: PROGRAM EXPANSION**

As South Jordan continues to grow, the Leisure Services Department will need to be ready to respond to the increased demands for programs. The citizen's survey identified a need for many different types of programming. The programs identified as top priorities by the survey are:

- Community special events
- Fitness and wellness programs
- Golf lesson, leagues and clinics
- City wide celebrations
- Youth learn to swim programs

Secondary priorities identified by the survey are:

- Visual arts, i.e. drawing, painting, pottery
- Adult art, dance, music, performing arts
- Youth sports programs

### **Limitations for Program Expansion**

Lack of programmable space is the primary limitation for the creation and/or expansion of South Jordan Recreation Programs. This is true for many aspects of programming including aquatics, athletics and non-sport programming as spaces required for these program areas are being used to near capacity or don't exist. Senior programming needs appear to be met with the dedicated space used at the Senior/Community Center. Special Events programming could be restricted to growth in events that are held outdoors, as existing indoor facilities to accommodate large events are limited. Until new facilities are built, an evaluation of current programs and proposed new programs will need to be performed to ensure they are and will continue to meet community needs and expectations.

### **GOAL 6.1: Develop a standard practice for customer program feedback.**

Developing programs based on customers needs, wants and expectations will be important to the success of the Department. At this time there is not a consistent method of retrieving customer feedback in regards to satisfaction levels, convenience and suggestions to improve program offerings. Developing a standard practice to get customer feedback (usually at the end of the program offering) will help improve programming by being able to respond to customer needs in a timely matter. Information sought from participants should include:

- Satisfaction levels and supporting reasoning
- Suggestions for improvements to programs
- Suggestions for new programs

### **GOAL 6.2: Develop program evaluation criteria and process and implement annually.**

The citizen survey identified many program areas that the community would like to see created or expanded. Available space may hinder new or expanded opportunities in some cases. Successful programs come from continuous creative and innovative thinking. The Department should create a process that evaluates the success of current program offerings

and criteria to determine if new program ideas should be instituted or if changes should be made to current programs.

Using historical participation levels to determine program popularity and participant feedback can be helpful in deciding if programs should be continued. In addition, utilizing citizen surveys and participant feedback, and researching trends in Parks and Recreation programming are useful tools in determining future program needs and desires. Sources for trends information include:

- State Parks and Recreation Associations and Conferences
- National Recreation and Parks Association
- National Sporting Goods Association
- International Health, Racquet & Sports Association
- Parks and Recreation Trade Publications

Annually all current programs should be evaluated to determine if they should be continued, changed (market segment focus, time/day offered, etc.) or discontinued. A few simple questions should be asked about each program that includes:

- Is participation increasing or decreasing? If participation is increasing then it could clearly mean that the program should be continued? If participation is decreasing are there any steps to take to increase interest i.e. marketing, change of time/day program is offered, change in format or instructor? If not, it may be time to discontinue the program.
- Is there information contained in the participant feedback that can be used to improve the program?
- Are cost recovery goals being met? If not, can fees be realistically increased?
- Is there another provider of the program that is more suitable to offer it? If yes, the Department could provide referrals for its customers for the program it does not or is not willing or able to offer.
- Is this program taking up facility space that could be used for expansion of more popular programs or new programs in demand by the community?

### **GOAL 6.3: Implement new programs (based on research and feedback).**

As the demographic portion of this plan indicates, the population of the South Jordan is growing at a fast pace. Types of facilities and programs that are sought by new residents may differ from what is currently offered. Moreover, new leisure and recreation trends may drive different needs. It is very easy to focus on programs that have worked for a number of years, especially if they are still drawing enough interested participants to justify the program's continuation. Starting new programs, based on community demand and/or trends, can be risky due to the inability to predict their success. If the program interest seems great, as with those identified in citizen survey, then the programs should be expanded. As described above, the citizen's survey identified a need for many different types of programming. The Leisure Services Department should pursue the new program development around the priorities identified by the survey including: community special events, fitness and wellness programs, city wide celebrations and youth learn to swim programs.

The following criteria should be examined when developing new programs:

- **Need:** outgrowth of a current popular program, or enough demonstrated demand to successfully support a minimal start (one class for instance)
- **Budget:** accounting for all costs and anticipated (conservative) revenues should meet cost recovery target established by Department
- **Location:** available and within budget
- **Instructor:** available and within budget
- **Materials and supplies:** available and within budget
- **Marketing effort:** adequate and timely opportunity to reach intended market, within budget (either existing marketing budget or as part of new program budget)

Additionally, it is important that all Divisions such as maintenance, administration, recreation staff (coordinators, leader and supervisors) to be involved in new program and facility development. Engaging all who are associated with a new program, both directly and indirectly, in the decision making process will help ensure a quality experience for the customer.

### **Action Theme Seven: PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS**

Based on the public input process, there were opportunities identified for the Leisure Service Department to collaborate with alternative recreation providers to take advantage of sharing resources and to avoid duplication of services. Additionally, the survey indicated that South Jordan has a much higher percentage of users of church recreation facilities and programs (59%) than the national average (33%).

It is suggested that the City actively research expanding the partnership opportunities with the School District, Salt Lake County, local non-profit agencies and local businesses. The City might also consider a partnership with the more competitive non-profit sports associations, especially for possible development of a future sports complex.

#### **GOAL 7.1: Encourage, enhance and maximize partnerships opportunities.**

The City should continue to facilitate and improve collaborative relationships and partnerships with all stakeholders such as the youth non-profit sports organization, other governmental agencies such as the Utah Department of Wildlife, neighboring communities, the County, and Daybreak. Where possible, the City should provide liaisons to other boards, councils or commissions, and exchange information and facilitate collaborative brainstorming, problem solving and decision making for the greater benefit of the citizens of South Jordan.

#### **GOAL 7.2: Develop a Partnership Policy.**

As partnerships are created and grow in complexity, a partnership policy is helpful to facilitate mutually beneficial relationships. A *Sample Partnership Policy* was provided to the Leisure Services Department.

### **GOAL 7.3: Maximize partnerships with the School District and Salt Lake County.**

The relationship between the City and the County in collaborating to deliver recreation services is limited. The County has a large turf area adjacent to the Equestrian Center that is suitable for use for sports such as soccer, football and lacrosse. In an effort to provide a higher level of service to the community, the City should investigate a collaborative partnership with the County to utilize this area. Additionally, in the next two to three years a County owned recreation center (Marv Jensen) might be available for the City to take over.

Currently, the Leisure Services Department does not use the School District facilities for programming. At the same time, the Department's opportunity for program expansion is limited due to lack of both indoor and outdoor facilities. The School District should be investigated as a suitable partner as a way to increase the number of facilities (i.e. fields and gyms) that could be programmed.

### **GOAL 7.4: Adopt a Sponsorship Policy to expand partnerships with private and corporate organizations.**

The Leisure Services Department should pursue private and corporate partnerships. The benefits of these types of partnerships include access to additional financial resources and marketing tools. South Jordan City has an opportunity to strengthen its relationships with organizations like the Chamber of Commerce and explore programming partnerships such as special events. Partnerships could also take the form of corporate/philanthropic sponsorships of programs and facilities. A *Sample Sponsorship Policy* was provided to the Leisure Services Department.

## **Action Theme Eight: ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

The Leisure Service Department is a new department and is experiencing growth, along with the City. The leadership in the Department is highly motivated and interested in taking the Department to the next level. There are opportunities to continue to strengthen management and operation guidelines and practices in the following areas: park and athletic field maintenance practices, cost recovery and pricing, alternative funding sources, planning, and marketing and communications.

### ***Park and Athletic Field Management and Maintenance***

Due to current athletic field inventories, fields are used beyond capacity and are in a constant need of maintenance. Athletic field maintenance priorities are safety first, looks second. There is not a field closure policy that defines when fields are open for play and when they are closed (i.e., athletics fields will be open for use from March 31<sup>st</sup> to October 31<sup>st</sup> and closed for use from November 1<sup>st</sup> to March 30<sup>th</sup>). Additionally there is not a field closure policy that states under what conditions fields will be closed for use to prevent damage to fields (i.e. conditions such as drought, saturated turf, and safety issues).

### **GOAL 8.1: Develop and institute an Athletic Field Closure Policy.**

Currently the demand for athletic fields outweighs the supply. With this demand athletic fields are sometimes “played to death”. Although it may not be realistic at this time due to the demand, the City needs to institute a “Field Closure Policy” in which natural turf athletic fields are taken offline for periods of time for rejuvenation. This will become more realistic and should be instituted when new athletic fields come online and the supply is increased.

### **GOAL 8.2: Engage and educate sports associations to assist in minimizing their impact on parks and athletic fields.**

There is great demand for City athletic fields by the local youth sports associations. Because of this demand youth sports providers may use fields when, because of conditions, they should not. The City needs to develop an annual training program that educates youth sports associations as to when fields should and should not be used and alternative use patterns. This training program would also allow sports providers to identify potential safety issues and future maintenance issues and report them to the Parks Maintenance Division.

#### ***Strategies:***

#### **8.2.1 Develop annual training program to educate youth sports associations regarding Field Use Policies and Practices (including conditions for field closure, etc.)**

#### **8.2.2: Create a Field Scheduling and Conflict Resolution Committee.**

As stated the demand for athletic fields are great, especially from youth sport associations. Conflicts arise when these associations and the Department offer programs that require the same type of fields such as soccer, lacrosse and football during the same time period. At this time it is up to the Department to decide who gets fields when. A creation of a committee made up of representatives of the youth sports associations and Department representatives to create field schedules and resolve conflicts will help develop an understanding of everybody’s needs and should help create a balance of how field time is allocated.

### **GOAL 8.3: Track labor hours and equipment use for park and athletic field maintenance tasks.**

The citizen survey results showed that South Jordan maintenance of parks and athletic fields is considered to be good to excellent. At this time the Parks Maintenance Division does not track labor hours and equipment use for maintenance tasks. It is important to track labor hours and equipment use for maintenance tasks in order to estimate what it takes to keep parks and athletic fields to the standards desired by the City. Tracking labor costs and equipment costs for maintenance tasks will also allow for:

- More accurate estimating of maintenance costs for new parks and athletic fields;
- Establishing true costs for maintenance of facilities; and
- Greater understanding of the impacts of maintenance budgets fluctuations.



Of particular concern to landscape operations is the large inventory of park strips that the park staff maintains. A closer review the current and future park strip inventory of this labor-intensive maintenance is needed in order to budget staff accordingly.

### *Cost Recovery and Funding*

#### **GOAL 8.4: Create a Cost Recovery Philosophy and Policy.**

It is important for the Leisure Services Department to develop a Pricing and Cost Recovery Philosophy that reflects the values of the community and the responsibility it has to the community. This philosophy will be especially important if the City moves forward in the development of new programs and additional and/or expanded facilities; and as it strives for sustainability and determines how much it is willing to subsidize operations. As the City grows, so will the need to develop ongoing systems that help measure success and anticipate potential pitfalls. Furthermore as the City's growth begins to slow and certain revenue streams begin to dwindle there will be further need to have cost recovery philosophy in place that helps maintain what the City has in place. A sample *Cost Recovery Pyramid Methodology* was provided to the Leisure Service Department.

#### **GOAL 8.5: Establish life cycle costing assessments.**

A Life-Cycle Costing Assessment could build on current South Jordan inventory assessments and add a component related to the condition of each facility and the anticipated number of years until major renovation or replacement is needed. The goals of this assessment would be to gain a better understanding of deferred maintenance needs that have not been met and to develop a strategy for renovating or replacing facilities.

#### **GOAL 8.6: Identify and apply for additional grant funding.**

##### *Strategies:*

##### **8.6.1 Develop and implement a grant action.**

There are additional grant funding opportunities to support the park development and program goals of the Leisure Services Department. A staff person should be assigned to identify new grant opportunities and develop a schedule and action plan to solicit new funding resources. Information about **Grant Opportunities** is provided in *Appendix C*.

##### **8.6.2 Establish a 501 (c) 3 Park and Recreation Foundation.**

To facilitate the receipt of grant funds and other fundraising activities, South Jordan should establish a non-profit, 501 (c) 3 Foundation. This Foundation could combine with the efforts of the Public Art and Cultural Development Board to implement recommendations of the Public Art Master Plan in *Goal 8.9*.

### **GOAL 8.7: Identify ongoing funding sources to support park and facility operations.**

The fast development and growth occurring in the South Jordan provides impact fees to offset the capital costs for new parks and recreation development. However, ongoing financial sources to support the maintenance and operations of parks and facilities will be important to maintain the level of service in the community.

#### ***Planning***

### **GOAL 8.8: Implement a 5-Year Master Planning schedule as well as bi-annual updates to the Plan.**

This Plan is the first Master Plan for the South Jordan Leisure Services Department. While some agencies attempt to adopt Master Plans for more than five years it is very difficult to plan accurately more than five years in advance. Technological advancement, along with changes in needs and trends, alter greatly over short periods of time. Current programs and facilities have been developed to support growth but not always with the foresight that this plan will bring. In order to allow for a more proactive and managed approach, and knowing that the process is detailed and involves extensive public outreach, it is recommended that the City schedule bi-annual updates by allocating resources in 2009 and a major update every five years by allocating resources starting in 2012.

Since this **Parks and Recreation Master Plan** has been created using dynamic land management tools (including GRASP® and GIS), the next updates (both bi-annual and five year) should be easier and less time-consuming, but will still require stakeholder involvement (which should include a statistically valid survey) and needs assessment, along with reexamination of management practices and the future cost recovery and budget realities.

### **GOAL 8.9: Update park system database annually.**

It is important for the Leisure Services Department to work with the City Geographic Information System (GIS) Division to keep an accurate inventory of parks, open space, trails and facilities. Due to the fast growth, it is common for new parks, trails, and open space to be added (or in some cases removed) from the inventory. GIS data should be checked for accuracy against more accurate measurements. An updated inventory and database of the park system will aid the Department in land management and planning.

### **GOAL 8.10: Create a Community Arts Master Plan.**

Many communities are creating master plans for public art that add a cultural, historic and aesthetic aspect to the parks system. Public art can not only add value and improve ambiance, it can impact the overall qualitative condition of a park or facility. With the fountain at the Town Center Plaza, the South Jordan has begun to incorporate public art elements into the city landscape. A Community Art Master plan could be used to support grant applications and donation solicitation. Additionally, *Strategy 4.2.1* recommends the



dedication of 2% of park construction budgets to public art or custom, park features to help support community arts goals.

### *Marketing*

According to the citizen's survey the number two reason preventing respondent households from using South Jordan parks and recreation facilities and programs is lack of knowledge of programs and facilities. On the whole Department staff feels that marketing efforts could be improved from its current levels.

#### **GOAL 8.11: Create a marketing staff position or contract for marketing services.**

South Jordan has high expectations about how it operates and the quality of life it offers its citizens. The quality of the information and materials being given the community about parks and recreation facilities and programs should reflect the high standards expected by City leaders. The City or the Department needs to create a full-time marketing position or contract for marketing services to increase its effectiveness in communicating with the public. This will increase the community's awareness of park and recreation programs, activities, facilities, and services, and the impact they have on the quality of life within South Jordan as well as the health and wellness benefits they provide. Additionally a new marketing position or marketing services will allow program coordinators to focus more on program development.

#### **GOAL 8.12: Create a stronger brand/identity for the Leisure Services Department programs and facilities.**

A branding program can help positively separate the City of South Jordan Leisure Services Department from other agencies and alternative providers but also be used to promote the City and its partners as the primary active recreation provider in the area. The more this message is delivered, the more people will understand the mission and look to the City for their leisure and recreation needs and support the City in the development of new facilities. Components of the program should include:

- A signage program that clearly identifies that "This facility is brought to you by the South Jordan City Leisure Services Department (see Strategy 4.2.2); "
- A section in the seasonal program guide and website that describes what the Department facilities, programs and services; and
- A Department brochure to be available at the administration office, fitness aquatics center, and special events and programs.

## D. Action Plan

This **Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Master Plan** endeavors to provide a guiding mechanism to meet existing and future community needs. The strength of this report stems from the extensive research, community involvement, analysis of needs, and public review that form the basis for the recommended goals and strategies it contains. The Plan contains goals for South Jordan City and the Leisure Services Department that:

- Focus on consistently meeting and exceeding citizen expectations;
- Use innovative ideas and methods to successfully meet challenges posed by budgetary, facility and staffing limitations;
- Provide a system that benefits residents by increasing services to all age groups and providing diverse opportunities;
- Are guided by a stewardship approach to providing high-quality facilities, both existing and future, through judicious use of public funds;
- Foster cooperation and partnerships with alternative providers in providing recreational services and facilities; and
- Facilitate a proactive planning process guided by community needs and executable strategies; and a process for reviewing and updating this document regularly.

This Plan is designed to serve as a decision-making tool for South Jordan City that helps set priorities and strategies for implementation. The following Action Plan chart summarizes the plan goals and strategies and identifies timing and financial impact where appropriate.

This Plan is intended to be a 5-year Plan with a focus on short and medium-term priorities. Long-term priorities are also identified to guide long-term planning. The following Action Plan is based on the following time framework for short, medium and long-term priorities:

- Short-term: Within one-year
- Mid-Term: Within two-five years
- Long-term: Six years +
- Ongoing

The **Action Plan** Table is followed by a **Capital Improvement Recommendations** Tables 17 and 18 that identifies costs and priorities for park, trails, open space and system-wide improvements.

**Table 16: Action Plan**

Goals and Strategies	Responsibility	Financial Impact	Timing
<b>Action Theme One: CONSISTENT LEVEL OF SERVICE PROVISION</b>			
Goal 1.1: Provide consistent and equitable Level of Service (LOS) for parks.	Planning Dept, Leisure Services Dept.	Staff time	Ongoing
Strategy 1.1.1: Adopt Park Level of Service standards as defined by this Master Plan.	City, Leisure Services Dept.	Staff time	Short-term
Strategy 1.1.2: Implement recommendations in Park Capital Improvement Chart.	Leisure Services	Staff time	Ongoing (next 5 years)
Goal 1.2: Provide a consistent Level of Service for Indoor Recreation Facilities.	Leisure Services	Staff time	Ongoing
Strategy 1.2.1: Conduct a Feasibility Study for an indoor Community Arts venue.	Leisure Services, Community Arts Board and/or consultant	Staff time, \$25-50,000	Short-term
Strategy 1.2.2: Evaluate the feasibility of acquiring the Marv Jensen Recreation Center.	Leisure Services and/or consultants	Staff time and/or \$15-20,000	Mid-term
Strategy 1.2.3: Conduct a Feasibility Study for a new indoor recreation facility/field house (for west part of city).	Leisure Services and/or consultants	Staff time and/or \$25-50,000	Mid-term
<b>Action Theme Two: OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT</b>			
Goal 2: Preserve open space and natural resources.	City staff and Council	None	Ongoing
Strategy 2.1: Train staff and the public about the importance and proper maintenance of open space and native plantings.	Director of Leisure Services, Parks Deputy Director	Staff time, funding for training	Short to mid- term, ongoing
Strategy 2.2: Develop a natural areas management plan.	Director of Leisure Services, Parks Deputy Director	Staff time or \$25-50,000	Mid-term

Goals and Strategies	Responsibility	Financial Impact	Timing
Strategy 2.3: Evaluate the need to develop a specific open space dedication or cash-in-lieu requirement for new developments.	City Manager, Director of Leisure Services	Staff time	Mid-term
Strategy 2.4: Develop and provide interpretive signage and education programs in natural areas.	Director of Leisure Services and assigned staff	Variable	Ongoing
Strategy 2.5: Dedicate land on the west-side of South Jordan for open space.	Planning, Leisure Services Dept's	Variable per parcel size, etc.	Mid-term
<b>Action Theme Three: TRAIL SYSTEM EXPANSION</b>			
Goal 3.1: Plan a well-connected and comprehensive trail system.	Planning and Leisure Services Depts.	Staff time	Short to mid-term, ongoing
Strategy 3.1.1: Complete regional connections along the Jordan River Trail corridor.	Multiple City Depts.	See Trail Capital Improvements Table 18	Short to mid-term
Strategy 3.1.2: Plan and construct the trail along the Jordan Aqueduct easement.	Multiple City Depts.	See Table 16	Mid to long-term
Strategy 3.1.3: Advocate for the construction of the proposed pedestrian crossing over the Jordan River at 11400 South.	Multiple City Depts.	Varies	Mid to long-term
Strategy 3.1.4: Continue construction of east-west pedestrian parkway along South Jordan Parkway.	City Municipal Services	Varies	Ongoing
Goal 3.2: Conduct a study of canal maintenance roads to include in trail system.	Leisure Services Dept.	Staff time or consultants	Mid-term
Goal 3.3: Increase recreational and fitness walking opportunities.	Leisure Services Dept.	Varies	Ongoing
Strategy 3.3.1: Add loop walks to existing parks when necessary.	Leisure Services Dept.	Varies	Ongoing

Goals and Strategies	Responsibility	Financial Impact	Timing
Strategy 3.3.2: Include loop walks in new parks.	Incorporate into park design standards and plans	Varies	Ongoing
Strategy 3.3.3: Provide mileage markers along loop walks and trails.	Leisure Services Dept.	Varies	Ongoing
Strategy 3.3.4: Include loop walks and trails mileage in park system map.	Leisure Services Dept.	Varies	Ongoing
<b>Action Theme Four: PARK DESIGN GUIDELINES</b>			
Goal 4.1: Enhance and diversify visitor experience in City's parks.	Planning and Leisure Services Dept's	Staff time, resources for park improvements	Ongoing
Strategy 4.1.1: Develop Park Planning and Design Guidelines.	Director with input from Multiple Dept's	Staff time and/or consultant	Mid-term
Strategy 4.1.2: Introduce new recreation components into the park system.	Leisure Services staff (oversee park designs)	Staff time	Ongoing
Goal 4.2: Create a unique identity for South Jordan parks.	Dept. and Program Directors	Staff time	Ongoing
Strategy 4.2.1: Dedicate 2% of park construction budgets to public art or custom features.	Director adopt Dept. policy	2% of park construction budgets	Short-term, ongoing
Strategy 4.2.2: Develop a Signage Plan.	Director	Consultant fee, \$12,000+	Mid-term
Strategy 4.2.3: Create two (2) park Master Plans for existing parks per year.	Director	Consultant fee, \$60,000	Annually
Strategy 4.2.4: Improve the signage, plantings and add public art to one park a year.	Director and Parks Deputy Director	See Capital Improvement Table 17	Annually
<b>Action Theme Five: GROWTH MANAGEMENT</b>			
Goal 5.1: Review current policy and legislative tools to ensure development meets City's LOS standards and goals.	City Manager, Directors of Planning and Leisure Services	Staff time and/or consultant fee	Short-term

Goals and Strategies	Responsibility	Financial Impact	Timing
Goal 5.2: Develop and adopt City Code that allows the acquisition of quality park properties in future developments.	Planning, Law and Leisure Services Dept's, City Council	Staff time	Mid-term
Strategy 5.2.1: Develop park land dedication standards and criterion.	Leisure Services and Planning Dept's	Staff time	Short-term
Strategy 5.2.2: Update land dedication ordinance.	Law Dept.	Staff time	Short to mid-term
Goal 5.3: Conduct an Impact Fee Study and update park impact fees.	Leisure Services Dept.	Staff time, consultant fee, \$9-12,000	Short-term
Goal 5.4: Develop a Daybreak Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Master Plan (that complements this Master Plan)	Kennecott Land with input from Leisure Services Dept. and City	Staff time	Short to mid-term
Goal 5.5: Negotiate and adopt a written agreement for park and open space in Daybreak.	City Manager, Director of Leisure Services, City Council	Staff time	Short-term
Goal 5.6: Ensure Daybreak parks and open space are preserved long-term.	City Manager, City Council, Leisure Services	Staff time	Ongoing
Goal 5.7: Develop a park operations plan for Daybreak parks to be dedicated to the City.	Parks Deputy Director, Parks Superintendent	Staff time (budget to support plan)	Short-term, ongoing as parks added to City inventory
Goal 5.8: Apply consistent parks, open space and trails policies and practices to residential developers and HOA's.	Multiple City Depts.	Staff time	Ongoing
<b>Action Theme Six: PROGRAM EXPANSION</b>			
Goal 6.1: Develop a standard practice for customer program feedback.	Program Directors, Coordinators	Staff time	Short-term, ongoing
Goal 6.2: Develop program evaluation criterion and process.	Program Directors, Coordinators	Staff time	Short-term, ongoing
Goal 6.3: Implement new programs	Program Directors,	Staff time,	Ongoing

Goals and Strategies	Responsibility	Financial Impact	Timing
(based on research and feedback).	Coordinators	program budgets	
<b>Action Theme Seven: PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS</b>			
Goal 7.1: Enhance partnership opportunities.	All staff	Staff time	Ongoing
Goal 7.2: Develop a Partnership Policy.	Director with input from staff	Staff time	Mid-term
Goal 7.3: Maximize partnerships with the School District and Salt Lake County.	Director, Program Directors (with support from City Manager)	Staff time	Mid-term, ongoing
Goal 7.4: Adopt a Sponsorship Policy and expand partnerships with private and corporate organizations.	Director, Program Directors	Staff time	Short-term, ongoing
<b>Action Theme Eight: ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<i>Parks and Athletic Field Management and Maintenance</i>			
Goal 8.1: Develop and institute an Athletic Field Closure Policy.	Parks Deputy Director, Parks Superintendent	Staff time	Short-term, ongoing
Goal 8.2: Educate sports associations regarding field use policies.	Parks Deputy Director, Parks Superintendent	Staff time	Ongoing
Strategy 8.2.1: Develop annual training program to educate youth sports associations on field use practices and policies.	Parks Deputy Director, Parks Superintendent	Staff time	Short to mid-term
Strategy 8.2.2: Create a Field Scheduling and Conflict Resolution Committee.	Director, Parks Deputy Director	Staff time	Short to mid-term
Goal 8.3: Track labor hours and equipment use for park and athletic field maintenance task.	Parks Deputy Director, Parks Superintendent	Staff time	Ongoing

#### *Cost Recovery and Funding*

Goals and Strategies	Responsibility	Financial Impact	Timing
Goal 8.4: Create a Cost Recovery Philosophy and Policy.	Leisure Services with input from Finance staff	Staff time or \$18-22,000	Short to mid-term
Goal 8.5: Establish life cycle costing assessments.	Director, Parks Deputy Director	Staff time	Short-term, ongoing
Goal 8.6: Identify and apply for grant funding.	Director assign staff person	Staff time	Short to mid-term, ongoing
Strategy 8.6.1: Develop a grant action plan and implement.	Designated staff person	Staff time	Short to mid-term, ongoing
Strategy 8.6.2: Establish a 501 (c) 3 Parks and Recreation Foundation.	Director, community leaders	Staff time	Mid to long-term
Goal 8.7: Identify ongoing funding sources to support park and facility operations.	City Manager, Director	Staff time	Ongoing
<b>Planning</b>			
Goal 8.8: Implement a 5-year master planning schedule with bi-annual updates.	Director	Staff time and \$80-125,000	2009, 2012
Goal 8.9: Update park system database annually.	Parks Deputy Director	Staff time	Ongoing (annually)
Goal 8.10: Create a Community Arts Master Plan.	Director, Public Art and Cultural Development Board	Staff time and/or \$20-30,000	Mid-term
<b>Marketing</b>			
Goal 8.11: Create a marketing staff position or contract for marketing services.	City Manager	Staff salary	Mid to long-term
Goal 8.12: Create a stronger brand/identity for the Leisure Services Department programs and facilities.	Director, new Marketing staff person	Staff time	Mid to long-term



## E. Capital Improvement Recommendations

Capital improvements for parks, broken down by area, as well as open space and trails are summarized in the Park Capital Improvement Recommendations Table below. Additional recommended goals and strategies are described in the previous *Section 6-D*. For planning purposes, the City believes the following costs to be accurate development costs for South Jordan City for 2007. These costs have been used to determine the capital improvements costs listed below.

- Land acquisition for properties suitable for residential development = \$280,000 per acre
- Park development = \$150,000 per acre

The timeframe used for the **Capital Improvement Recommendations** in **Tables 16 and 17** (as well as the preceding Action Plan) is as follows:

- Short-Term Priorities – Within a year
- Mid-Term Priorities – Within 2-5 years
- Long-term Priorities – In 6 years or more
- On-going

Although recommendations are presented with priorities and timing, the City should always be aware of opportunities to improve LOS. Should land acquisition or funding opportunities arise outside of the timeframe presented here, the City should move forward as deemed appropriate.

**Table 17: Park Capital Improvement Recommendations**

PARK CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS		
Area 1 – Daybreak Area not yet developed		
Area 2		
Recommendation	CIP Budget Implications	Yearly Operations and Maintenance
<b>Short-Term Priorities</b>		
1 Explore the option of selling the Kilmur Park strips to the neighborhood association or adjoining homeowners.	Varies	None
2 Develop Oquirrh Open Space using water funds (turf, pavilion, playground)	\$750,000	\$20,000
3 Complete development at Oquirrh Shadows Park (splash pad, turf, etc.)	\$200,000 (\$300,000 already budgeted)	Varies
4 Add custom features or public art to development at Oquirrh Park	\$7,500	\$800

<b>PARK CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>CIP Budget Implications</b>	<b>Yearly Operations and Maintenance</b>
5 Create a new park in the Sunstone neighborhood by developing the detention area or exploring the option of acquiring one of the large undeveloped corner parcels	\$150,000	\$5,000
<b>Mid-Term Priorities</b>		
1 Add loop walk to Ascot Downs Park	\$105,000	\$5,000
2 Update playground at Country Crossings Park	\$75,000	\$4,000
3 Add benches (5) to Country Crossings Park	\$6,000	\$500
4 Add loop walk to Glenmore Ball Diamond	\$105,000	\$5,000
5 Add benches (3) to Oquirrh Open Space	\$3,600	\$300
6 Add shade trees (20) to Oquirrh Open Space	\$12,000	\$2,000
7 Upgrade components and parking areas at Stonehaven Park	\$65,000	\$10,000
8 Add shade trees (20) to Triangle Park	\$12,000	\$2,000
9 Add a Picnic Area (3 picnic tables, 2 benches, 5 trees, shrub plantings, concrete walk and pads) to Triangle Park	\$10,500	\$1,500
10 Add shade trees (20) to Yorkshire Park	\$12,000	\$2,000
11 Replace playground at Bolton Park	\$150,000	\$4,000
<b>Long-Term Priorities</b>		
1 Further develop Country Crossing Park by: increasing plantings, adding a picnic area, grill, custom features or public art and small pavilion.		
2 Further develop Oquirrh Open Space by: paving the trail adding a group pavilion, and adding trail connections where possible.		
3 Improve Stonehaven Park by: improving circulation, creating trail connections, and adding custom features or public art.		
4 Improve Triangle Park by: adding a small pavilion, adding plantings, and expanding the basketball court to a full court.		
5 Further develop Yorkshire Park by: adding benches and a picnic area.		
<b>Area 3 – Improvements ongoing and based on Daybreak Plans and negotiations with the City</b>		

Area 4		
Recommendation	CIP Budget Implications	Yearly Operations and Maintenance
<b>Short-Term Priorities</b>		
1 Add signage, lighting, public art, and plantings at Entry Park	\$20,000	\$3,000
<b>Mid-Term Priorities</b>		
1 Acquire one new park (5 acres). See Map H for proposed location.	\$1,400,000	\$10,000
2 Work with schools to upgrade school yards to provide community spaces	Varies	Varies
3 Develop the Peterson property	\$750,000	\$50,000
<b>Long-Term Priorities</b>		
1 Acquire two new parks (1-10 acre)		
Area 5		
Recommendation	CIP Budget Implications	Yearly Operations and Maintenance
<b>Short-Term Priorities</b>		
1 Add playground to Lucas Del Park	\$150,000	\$4,000
2 Add a drinking fountain, benches (3), shade trees (10), picnic tables (2), and plantings to Lucas Del Park	\$16,000	\$1,500
3 Develop Ivory Park	\$600,000	\$40,000
<b>Mid-Term Priorities</b>		
1 Add a small pavilion to Lucas Del Park	\$20,000	\$2,000
2 Add wall, berm, or other barrier to Lucas Del park to block road noise.	Varies	Varies
3 Create a master plan for Midas Creek Park that meets suggested LOS standards	\$30,000	None
4 Acquire property in the middle of the area (see Map H for possible location ) for a new 5 acre park	\$1,400,000	\$10,000
<b>Long-Term Priority</b>		
1 Continue to improve City Park with signage, plantings, art, and lighting.		

<b>Area 6</b>		
<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>CIP Budget Implications</b>	<b>Yearly Operations and Maintenance</b>
<b>Mid-Term Priority</b>		
1 Develop the Aunt Mame's Property	\$200,000	\$10,000
2 Acquire land for one new park (5 acre)	\$1,400,000	\$10,000
<b>Long-Term Priority</b>		
1 Develop land acquired for a new park		
2 Acquire land for second new park (1-10 acre)		
<b>Area 7</b>		
<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>CIP Budget Implications</b>	<b>Yearly Operations and Maintenance</b>
<b>Short-Term Priority</b>		
1 Explore the possibility of acquiring by title or easement the remaining properties along the Jordan River Corridor	None	None
<b>Mid-Term Priority</b>		
1 Work with the school to provide recreational components to increase the LOS to residents in that neighborhood	Varies	Varies
<b>Area 8</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>CIP Budget Implications</b>	<b>Yearly Operations and Maintenance</b>
<b>Long-Term Priority</b>		
1 Acquire and develop a new park (1-10 acres)		
<b>Park-wide Improvements</b>		
1 Improve signage, plantings and add public art to one (1) park a year	\$20,000	\$1000

**Table 18: Trail and Open Space Capital Improvement Recommendations**

<b>TRAIL AND OPEN SPACE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>CIP Budget Implications</b>	<b>Yearly Operations and Maintenance</b>
<b>Short-Term Priority</b>		
1 Complete regional connections along the Jordan River Trail corridor.	\$275,000 per mile	\$10,000 per mile
<b>Mid-Term Priority</b>		
1 Construct the trail along the Jordan Aqueduct easement from Peterson Park to Midas Creek Park.	\$275,000 per mile	\$10,000 per mile
<b>On-going</b>		
1 Allocate an annual allotment of funds to provide interpretive signage at natural areas and open spaces.	\$5,000 annually	None
2 Continue construction of the east-west pedestrian parkway along South Jordan Parkway	Varies	Varies



## ***7. Appendix***

***Appendix A - Statistically-Valid Survey Results***

***Appendix B - GRASP® Maps and Inventory***

***Appendix C – Grant Opportunities***





# Appendix A - Statistically-Valid Survey Results

## Community Attitude and Interest Survey Executive Summary of Citizen Survey Results

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### Overview of the Methodology

The City of South Jordan conducted a Community Attitude and Interest Survey during September and October of 2006 to help establish priorities for the future development of parks and recreation facilities, programs and services within the community. The survey was designed to obtain statistically valid results from households throughout the City of South Jordan. The survey was administered by a combination of mail and phone.

Leisure Vision worked extensively with City of South Jordan officials, as well as members of the GreenPlay LLC project team in the development of the survey questionnaire. This work allowed the survey to be tailored to issues of strategic importance to effectively plan the future system.

In September 2006, surveys were mailed to a random sample of 2,000 households in the City of South Jordan. Approximately three days after the surveys were mailed, each household that received a survey also received an electronic voice message encouraging them to complete the survey. In addition, about two weeks after the surveys were mailed, Leisure Vision began contacting households by phone, either to encourage completion of the mailed survey or to administer the survey by phone.

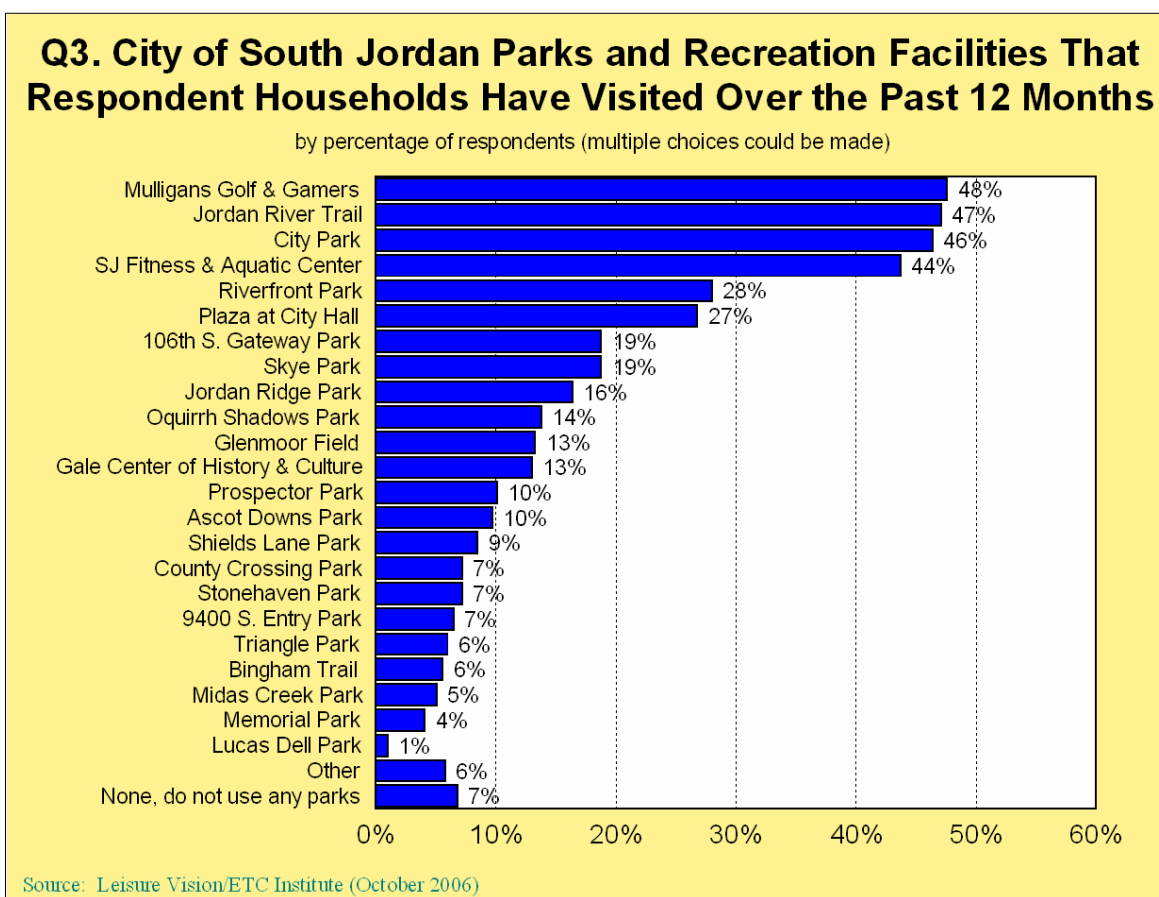
The goal was to obtain a total of at least 400 completed surveys. This goal was accomplished, with a total of 414 surveys completed. The results of the random sample of 414 households have a 95% level of confidence with a precision of at least  $\pm 4.8\%$ .

The following pages summarize major survey findings:

### *Visitation of City Parks and Recreation Facilities Over the Past 12 Months*

From a list of 23 City of South Jordan parks and recreation facilities, respondents were asked to indicate all of the ones they and members of their household have visited during the past 12 months. The following summarizes key findings:

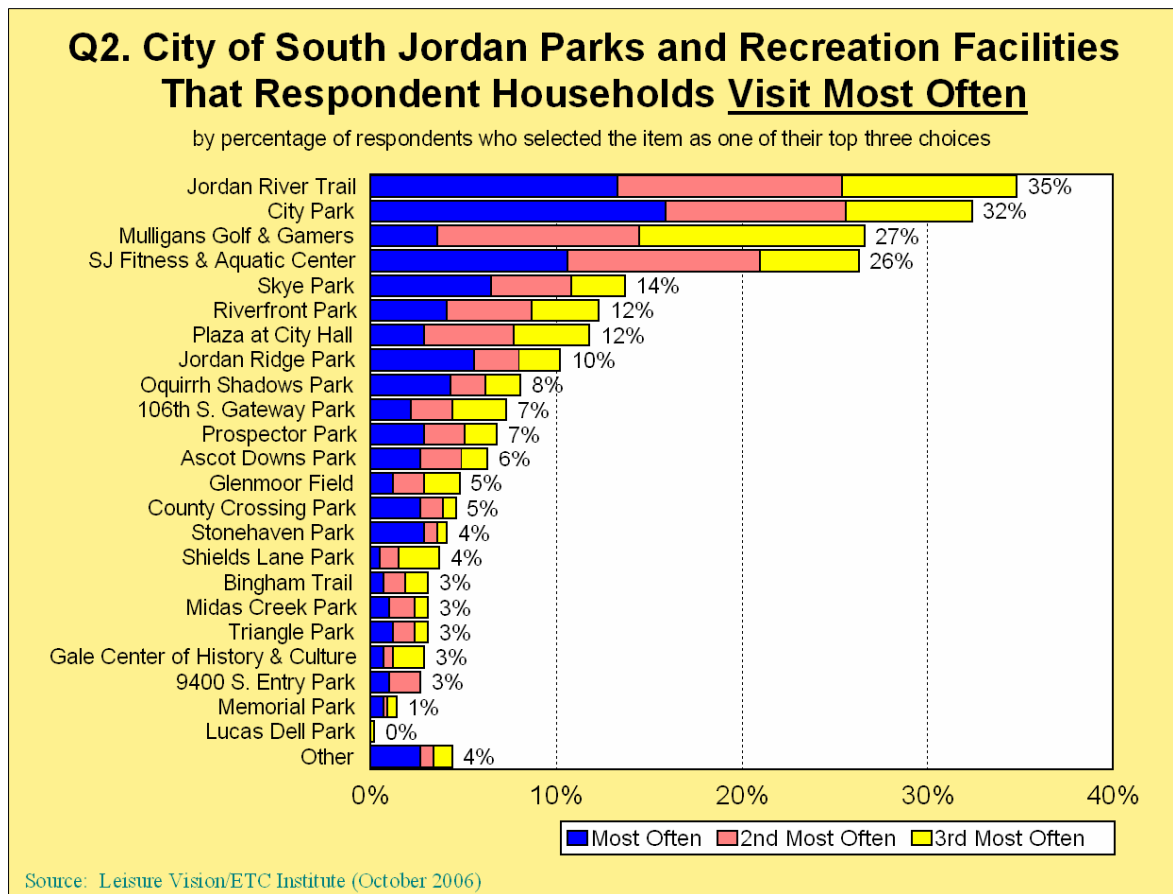
- **There are four City parks/recreation facilities that have been used by over 40% of respondent households during the past 12 months: Mulligan's Golf & Games (48%), Jordan River Trail (47%), City Park (46%), and SJ Fitness & Aquatic Center (44%).** It should also be noted that 93% of respondent households have used at least one of these 23 City of South Jordan parks and recreation facilities during the past 12 months.



### *City Parks and Recreation Facilities Visited Most Often*

From the list of 23 South Jordan City parks and recreation facilities, respondents were asked to select the three their household visits the most often. The following summarizes key findings:

- **Based on the sum of their top 3 choices, the City parks and recreation facilities that respondent households visit most often are: Jordan River Trail (35%), City Park (32%), Mulligan's Golf & Games (27%) and SJ Fitness and Aquatic Center (26%).** It should also be noted that City Park had the highest percentage of respondents select it as their first choice as the park/recreation facility they visit most often.



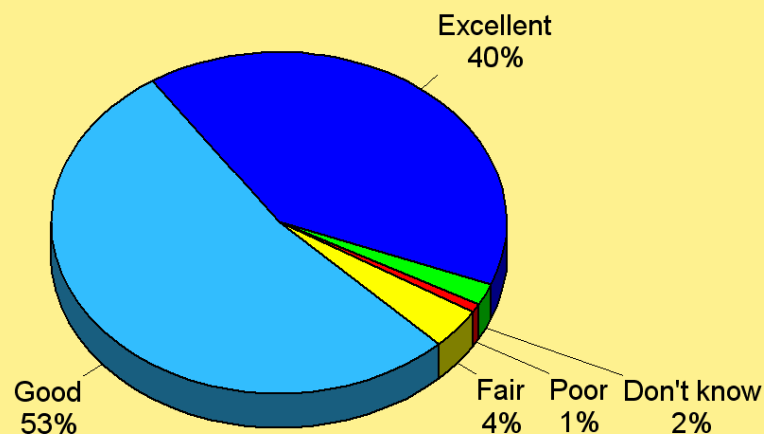
### *Physical Condition of Parks*

Respondent households that have visited City of South Jordan parks and recreation facilities over the past 12 months were asked to rate the physical condition of all the City parks and recreation facilities they have visited. The following summarizes key findings:

- **Of the 93% of respondent householdss that have visited City parks and recreation facilities over the past 12 months, 93% rated the physical condition of all the parks and recreation facilities they have visited as either excellent (40%) or good (53%).** An additional 4% of respondents rated the parks as fair, and only 1% rated them as poor.

#### **Q3. How Respondents Rate the Physical Condition of All the City of South Jordan Parks They Have Visited**

by percentage of respondent households that have visited South Joardan parks in the past 12 months

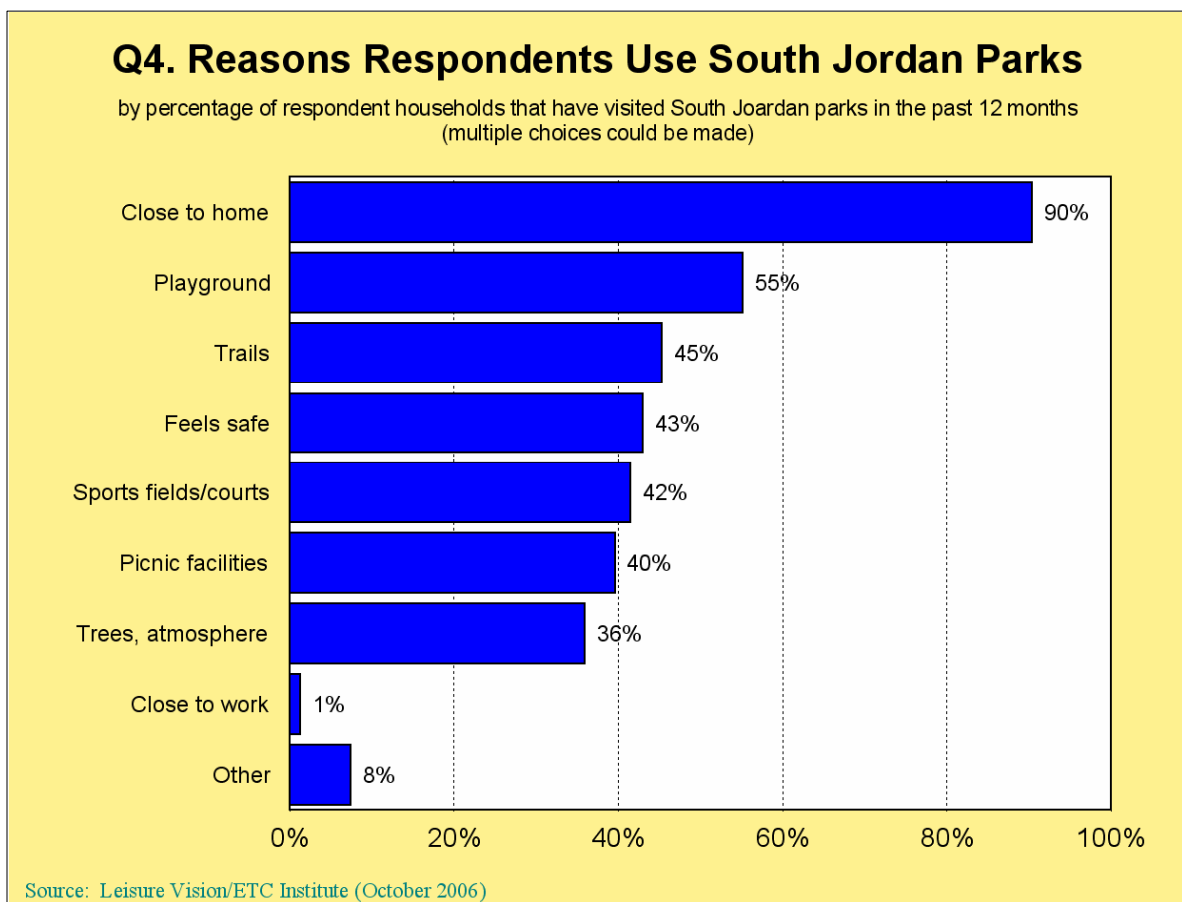


Source: Leisure Vision/ETC Institute (October 2006)

### *Reasons Respondents Use City Parks and Recreation Facilities*

From a list of eight options, respondent households that have visited City of South Jordan parks and recreation facilities over the past 12 months were asked to indicate all of the reasons they use City parks and/or recreation facilities. The following summarizes key findings:

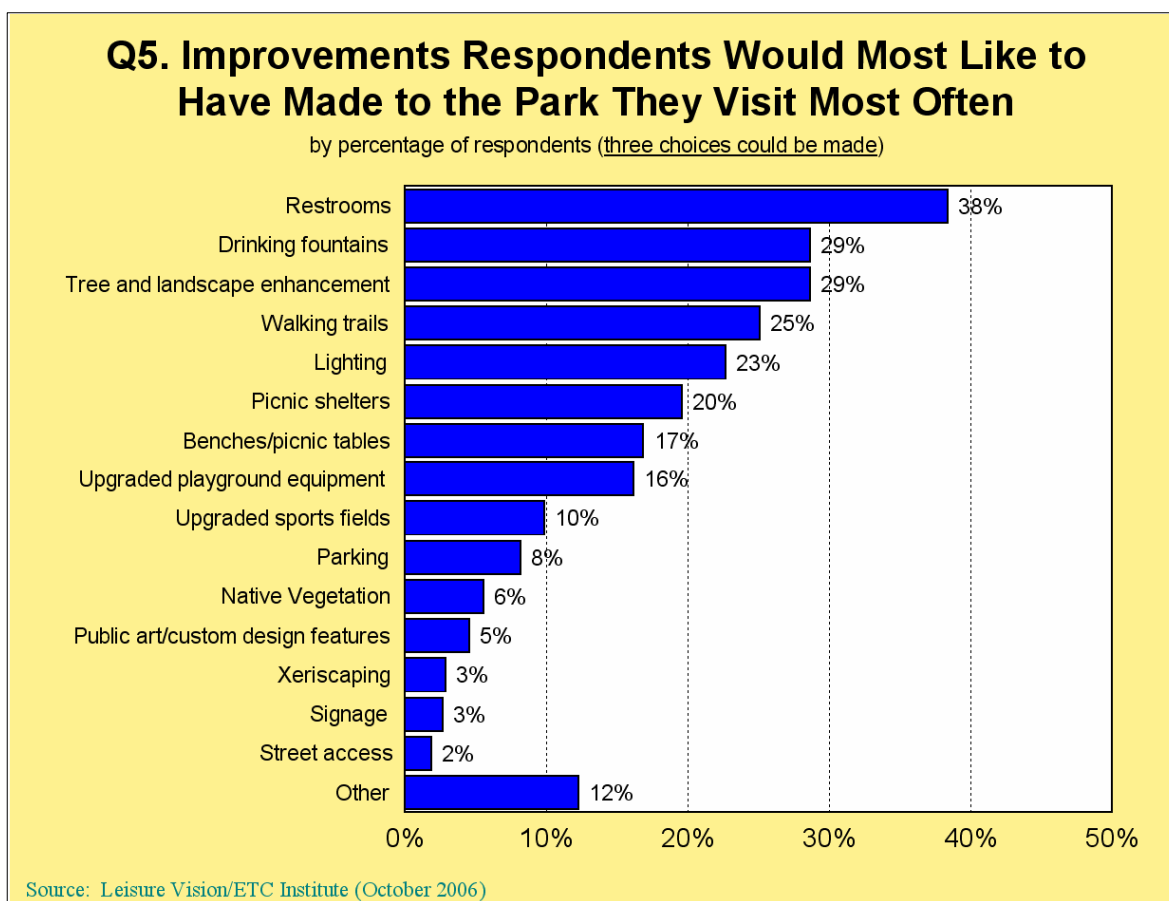
- **Of the 93% of respondent households that have visited City parks and recreation facilities over the past 12 months, 90% indicated they use parks/recreation facilities because they are close to home.** The other most frequently mentioned reasons that respondent households use parks and recreation facilities are: playground (55%) trails (45%), feels safe (43%) and sports fields/courts (42%).



### *Potential Improvements to City of South Jordan Parks*

From a list of 15 options, respondents were asked to indicate the three improvements they would most like to have made to the park they visit most often. The following summarizes key findings:

- **The improvements that respondents would most like to have made to the park they visit most often are: restrooms (38%), drinking fountains (29%), tree and landscape enhancement (29%) and walking trails (25%).**



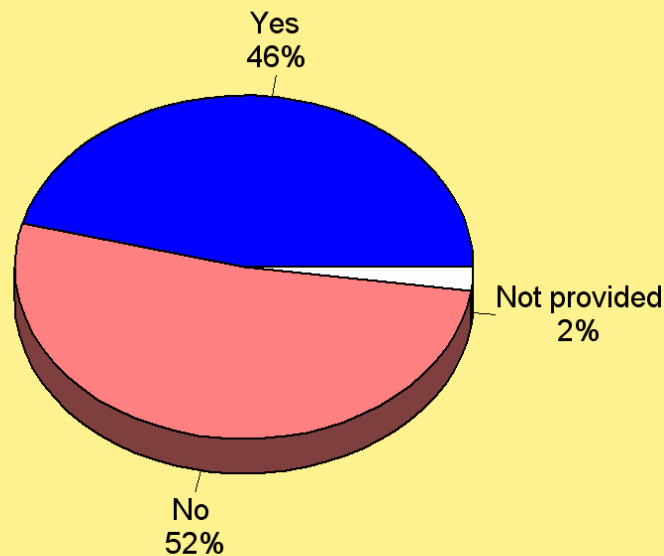
### *Participation in Recreation Programs or Community Events in South Jordan*

Respondents were asked if they or other members of their household have participated in any recreation programs or community events offered in South Jordan during the past 12 months. The following summarizes key findings:

- **Forty-six percent (46%) of respondent households have participated in recreation programs or community events offered in South Jordan during the past 12 months.**

#### **Q6. Have Respondent Households Participated in Any Recreation Programs/Community Events Offered in South Jordan During the Past Year**

by percentage of respondents



Source: Leisure Vision/ETC Institute (October 2006)

### *Quality of Recreation Programs or Community Events in South Jordan*

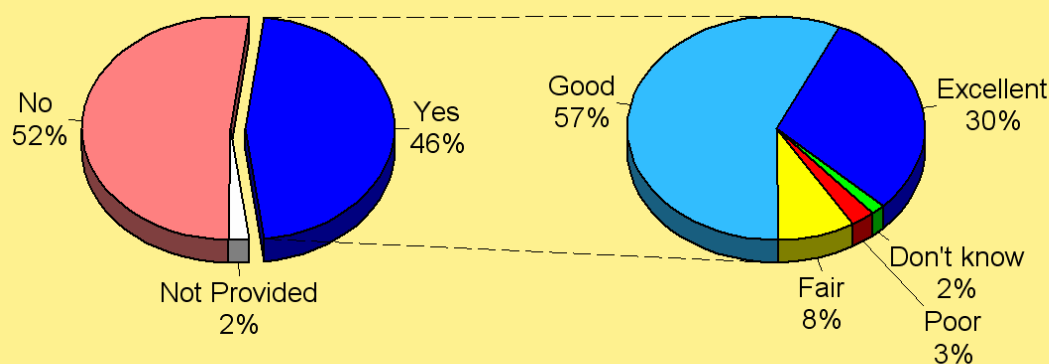
Respondent households that have participated in recreation programs or community events offered in South Jordan during the past 12 months were asked to rate the quality of the programs they have participated in. The following summarizes key findings:

- **Of the 46% of respondent households that have participated in South Jordan recreation programs or community events during the past 12 months, 87% rated the programs/events as either excellent (30%) or good (57%).** In addition, 8% of respondents rated the programs as fair, and 3% rated them as poor.

#### **Q6. Have Respondent Households Participated in Any Recreation Programs/Community Events Offered in South Jordan During the Past Year**

by percentage of respondents

##### **Q6a. How Respondents Rate the Quality of the Programs/Community Events They Have Participated in**



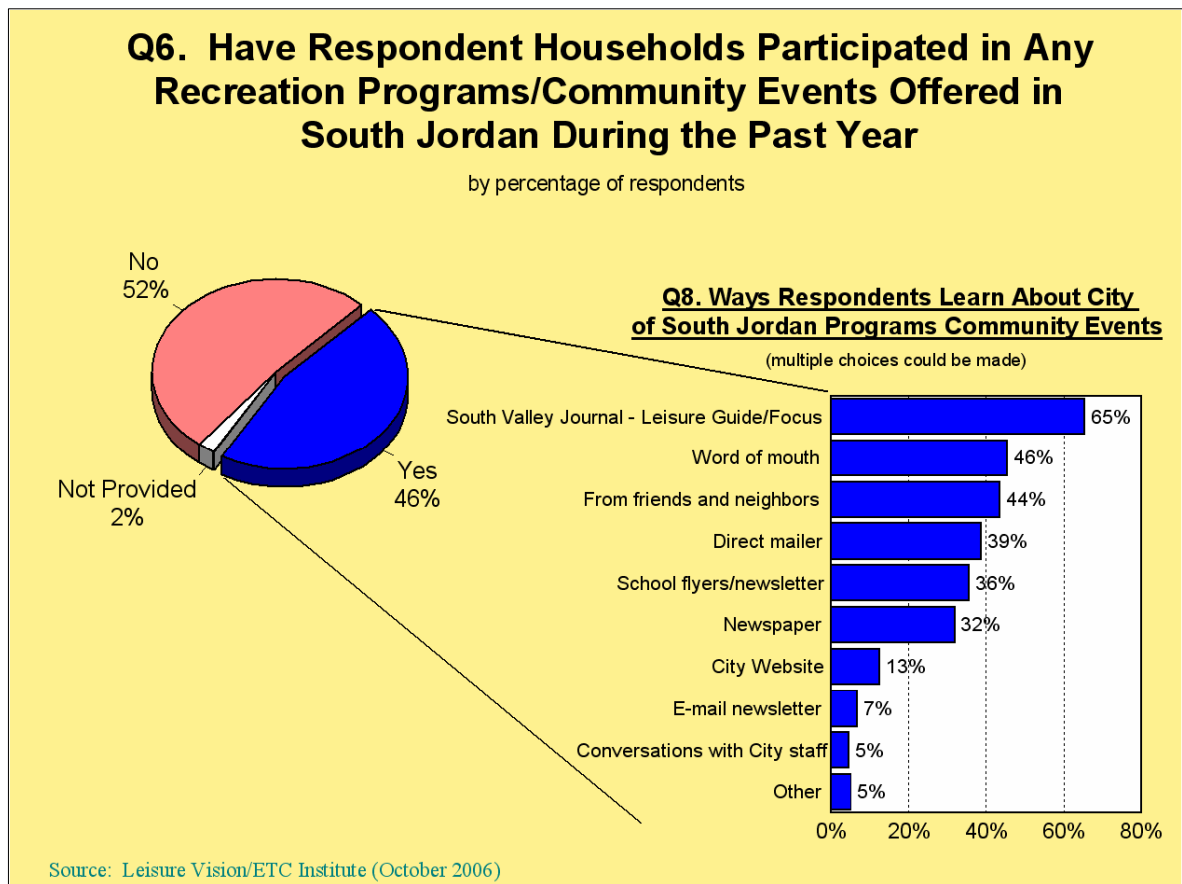
Source: Leisure Vision/ETC Institute (October 2006)



### *Ways Respondents Learn About Programs and Community Events*

From a list of nine options, respondent households that have participated in recreation programs or community events offered in South Jordan during the past 12 months were asked to indicate all of the ways they learn about programs and community events. The following summarizes key findings:

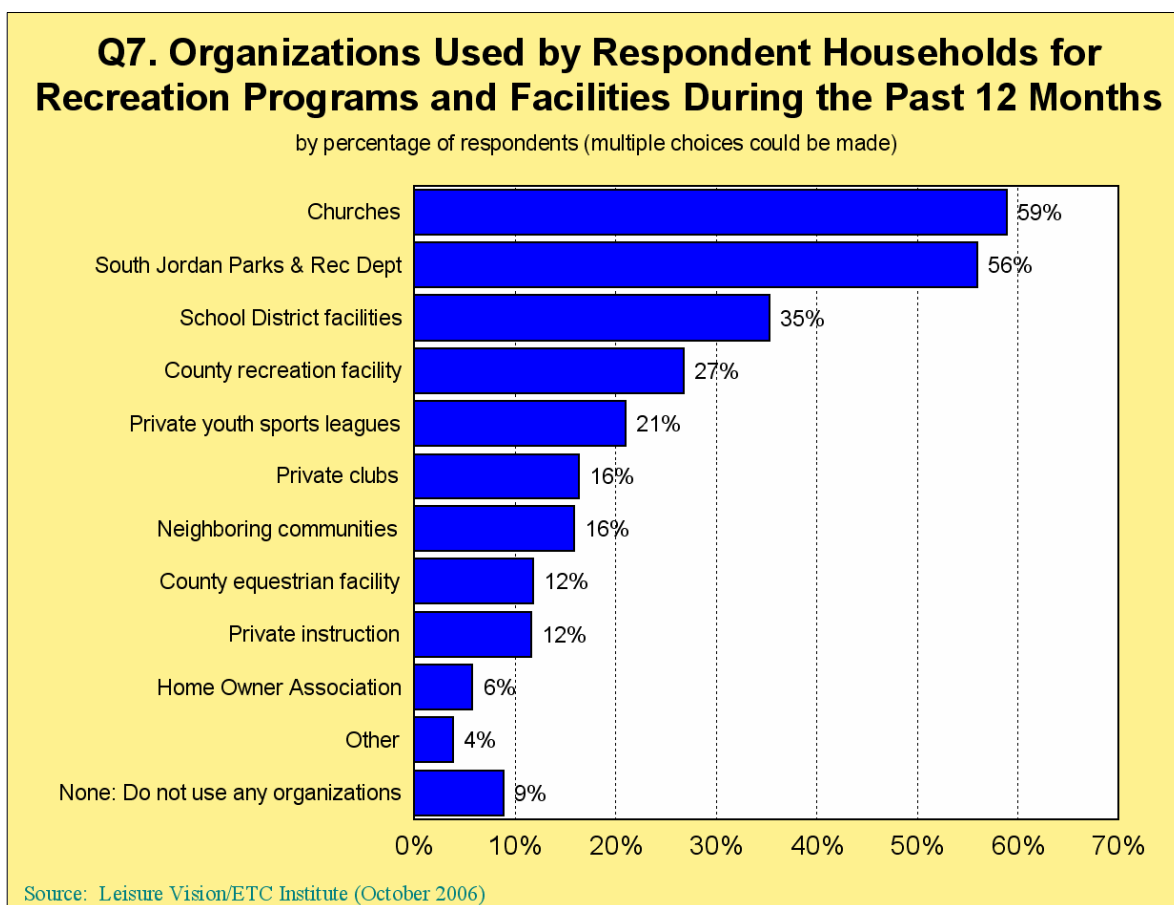
- **Of the 46% of respondent households that have participated in South Jordan recreation programs or community events during the past 12 months, the South Valley Journal – Leisure Guide/Focus (65%) is the most frequently mentioned way respondents have learned about the programs/events.** The other most frequently mentioned ways that respondents have learned about South Jordan recreation programs and community events include: from word of mouth (46%), from friends and neighbors (44%) and direct mailers (39%).



### *Organizations Used for Recreation Programs and Facilities*

From a list of 10 options, respondents were asked to select all of the organizations they have used for recreation programs and facilities during the past 12 months. The following summarizes key findings:

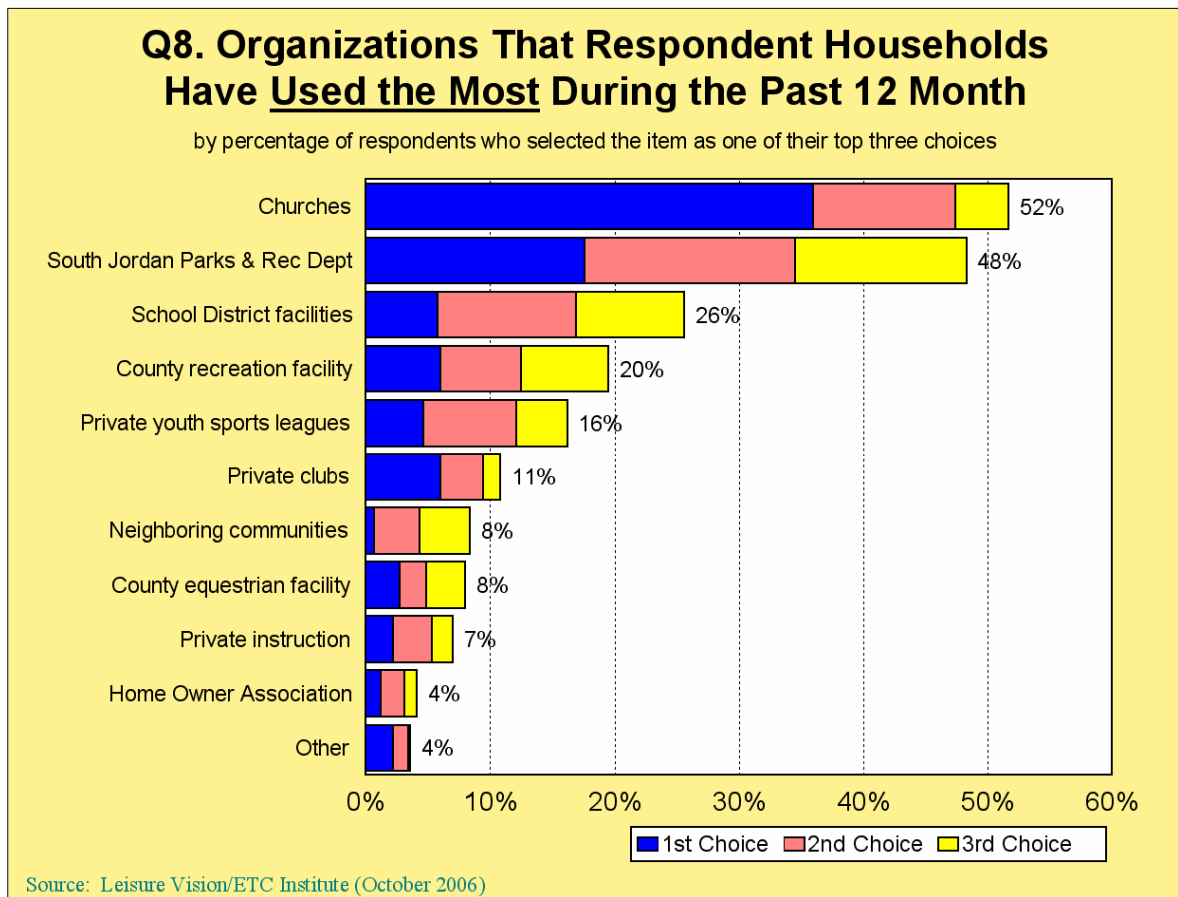
- **The organizations that the highest percentage of respondent households has used for recreation programs and facilities during the past 12 months are: churches (59%), South Jordan Parks and Recreation Department (56%) and School District facilities (35%).**



### *Organizations Used Most for Recreation Programs and Facilities*

From the list of 10 options, respondent households were asked to select the three organizations they have used the most during the past 12 months. The following summarizes key findings:

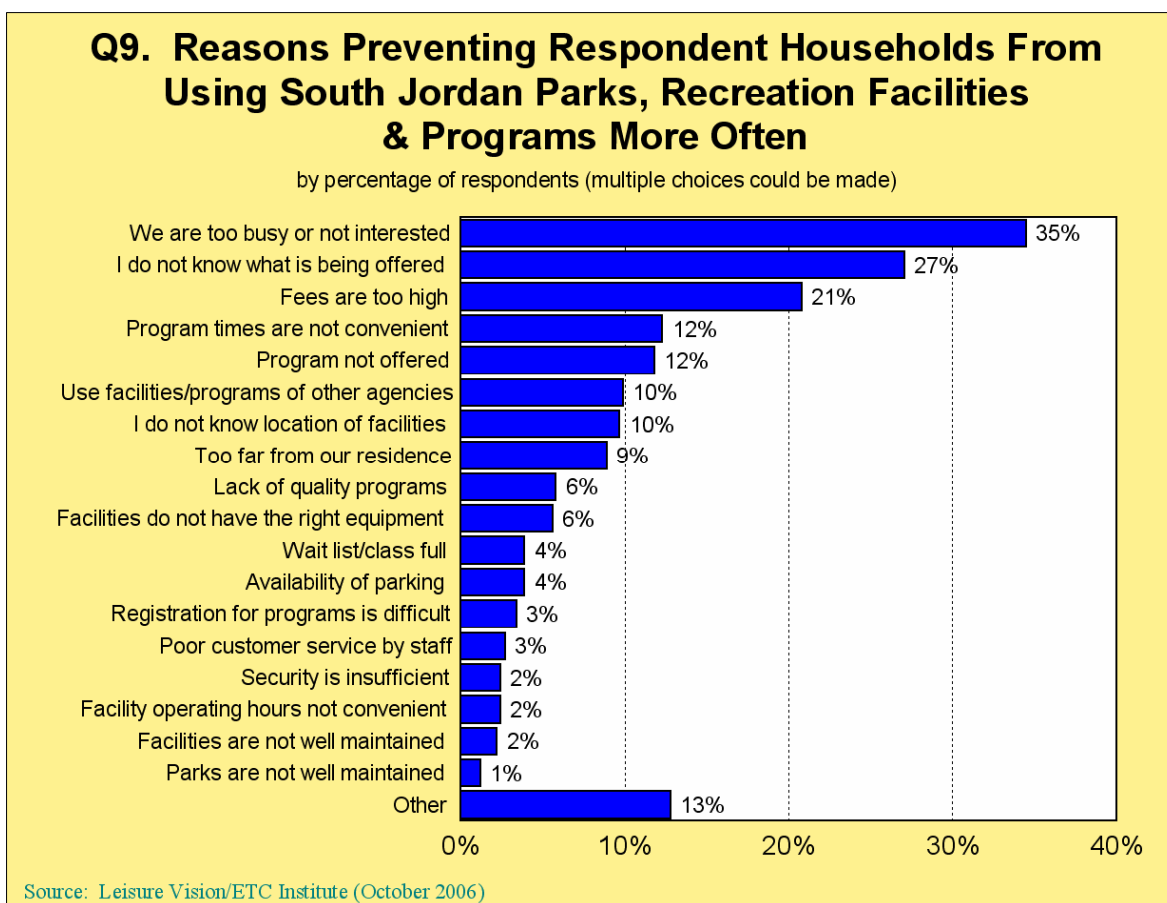
- **Based on the sum of their top 3 choices, the organizations that respondent households have used the most during the past 12 months are: churches (52%), South Jordan Parks and Recreation Department (48%) and School District facilities (26%).**



### *Reasons Preventing the Use of Parks, Facilities and Programs More Often*

From a list of 18 reasons, respondents were asked to select all of the ones that prevent their household from using parks, recreation facilities, and programs in South Jordan more often. The following summarizes key findings:

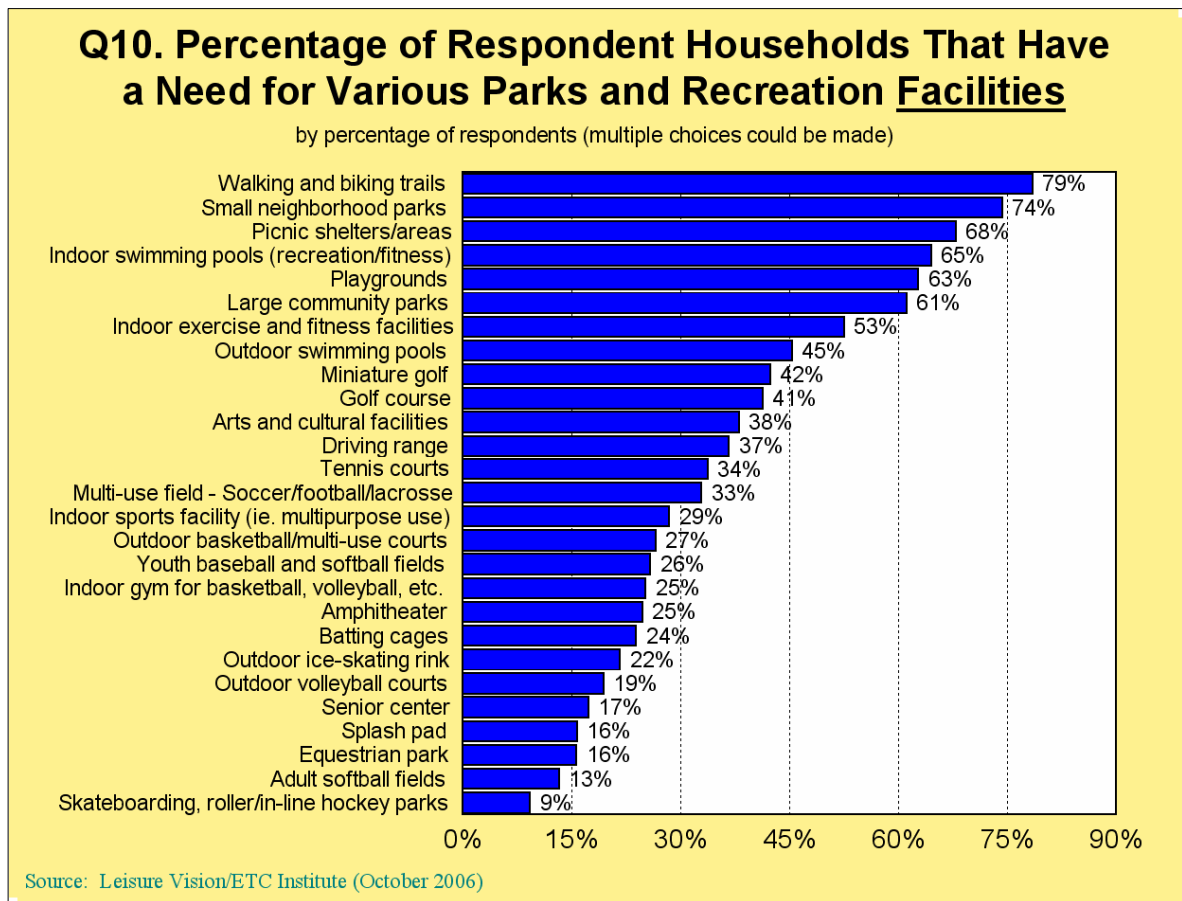
- **“We are too busy or not interested” (35%) is the reason preventing the highest percentage of respondent households from using parks, recreation facilities, and programs in South Jordan more often.** The other most frequently mentioned reasons preventing respondents from using parks, facilities, and programs more often include: “I do not know what is being offered” (27%), and “fees are too high” (21%).



### ***Need for Parks and Recreation Facilities***

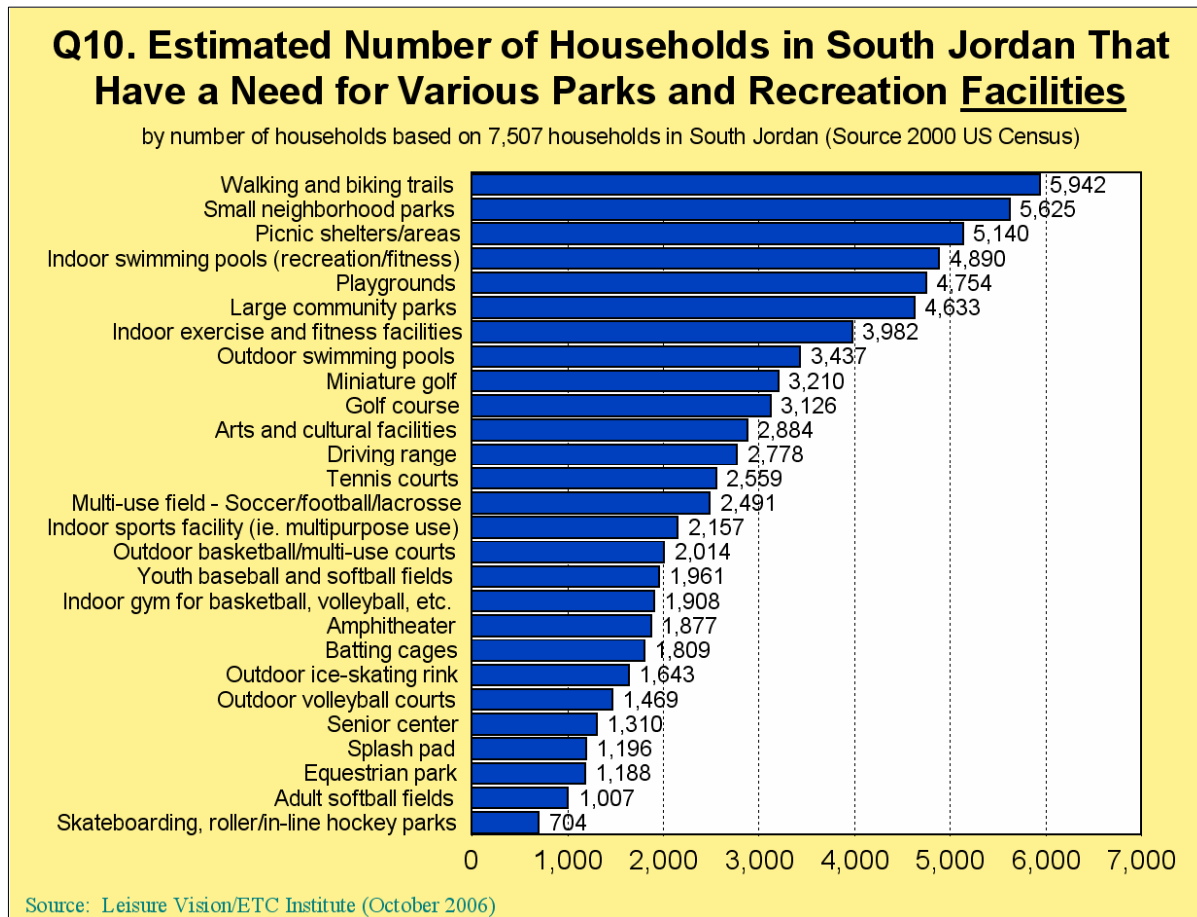
From a list of 27 various parks and recreation facilities, respondents were asked to indicate which ones they and members of their household have a need for. The following summarizes key findings:

- **Six of the 27 parks and recreation facilities had over 60% of respondent households indicate they have a need for it.** These six facilities include: walking and biking trails (79%), small neighborhood parks (74%), picnic shelters/areas (68%), indoor swimming pools (65%), playgrounds (63%) and large community parks (61%).



### ***Need For Parks and Recreation Facilities in South Jordan***

From the list of 27 parks and recreation facilities, respondents were asked to indicate which ones they and members of their household have a need for. The graph below shows the estimated number of households in the City of South Jordan that have a need for various parks and recreation facilities, based on 7,507 households in the City.



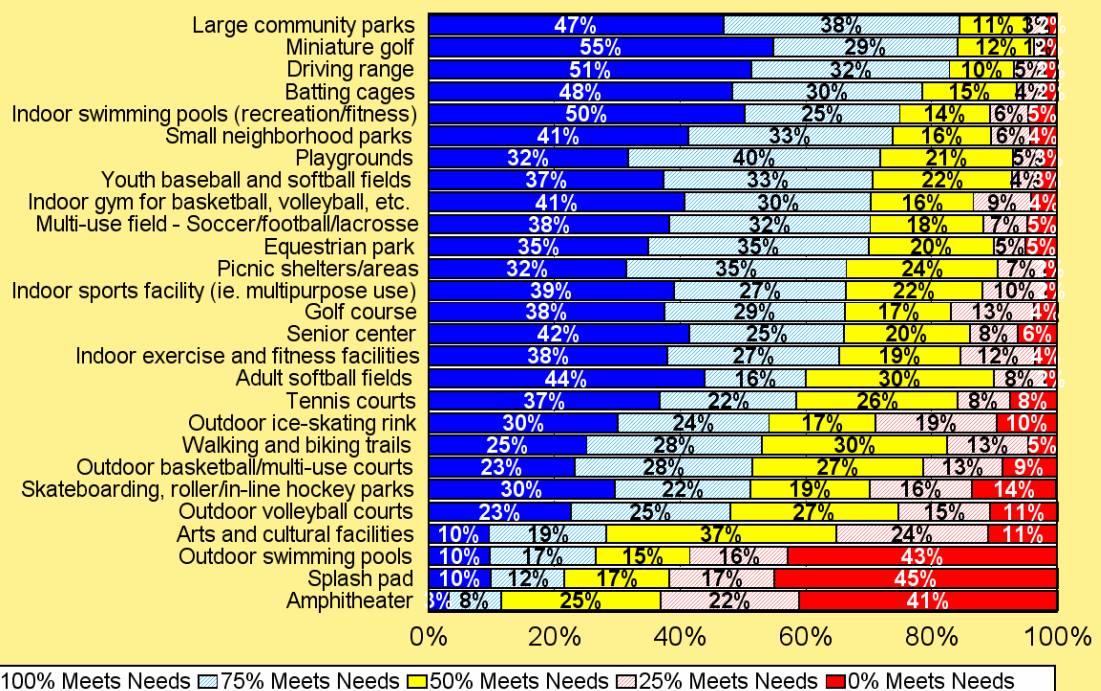
## How Well Parks and Recreation Facilities Meet Needs

From the list of 27 parks and recreation facilities, respondent households that have a need for facilities were asked to indicate how well the facilities available in South Jordan meet their needs. The following summarizes key findings:

- For all 27 facilities, less than 60% of respondents indicated the facility completely meets the needs of their household.

### Q10. How Well Parks and Recreation Facilities in the City of South Jordan Meet the Needs of Respondent Households

by percentage of respondents with a need for facilities



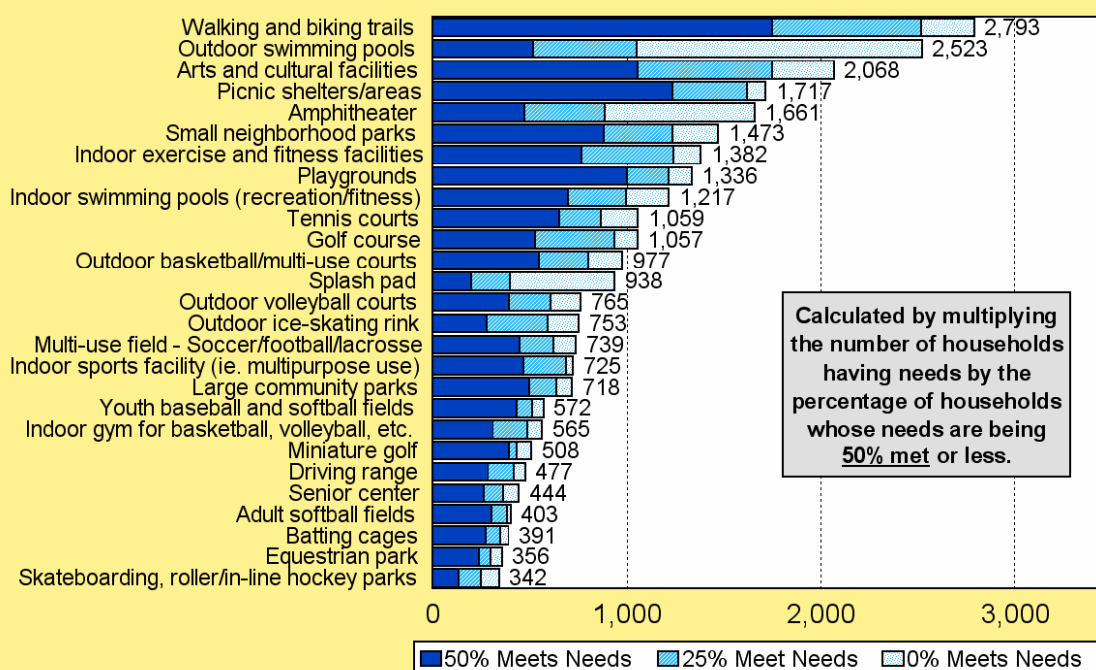
Source: Leisure Vision/ETC Institute (October 2006)

### ***South Jordan Households with Their Facility Needs Being 50% Met or Less***

From the list of 27 parks and recreation facilities, respondent households that have a need for facilities were asked to indicate how well the facilities available in South Jordan meet their needs. The graph below shows the estimated number of households in the City of South Jordan whose needs for facilities are only being 50% met or less, based on 7,507 households in the City.

#### **Q10. Estimated Number of Households in the City of South Jordan Whose Needs for Parks and Recreation Facilities Are Only Being 50% Met or Less**

by number of households based on 7,507 households in South Jordan (Source 2000 US Census)



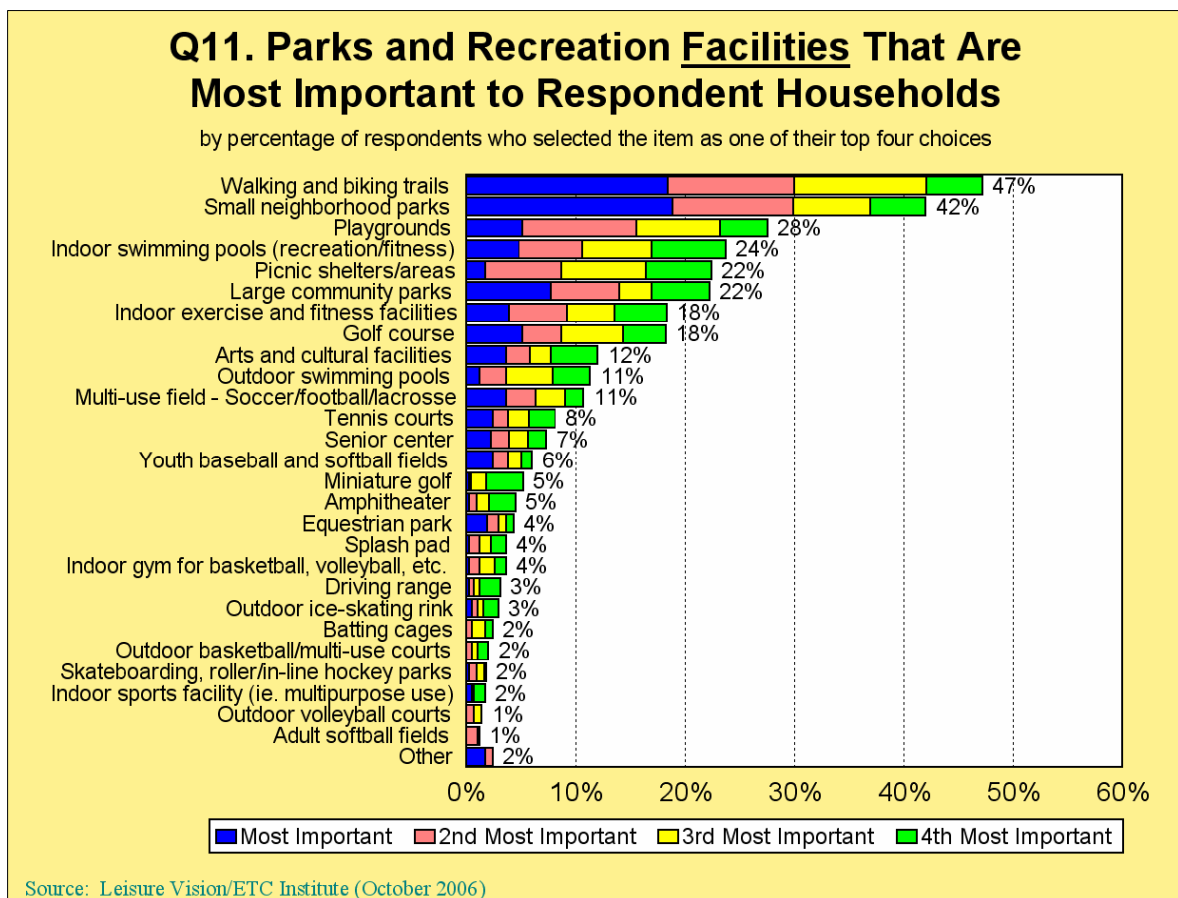
Source: Leisure Vision/ETC Institute (October 2006)



### ***Most Important Parks and Recreation Facilities***

From the list of 27 parks and recreation facilities, respondents were asked to select the four facilities that are most important to them and members of their household. The following summarizes key findings:

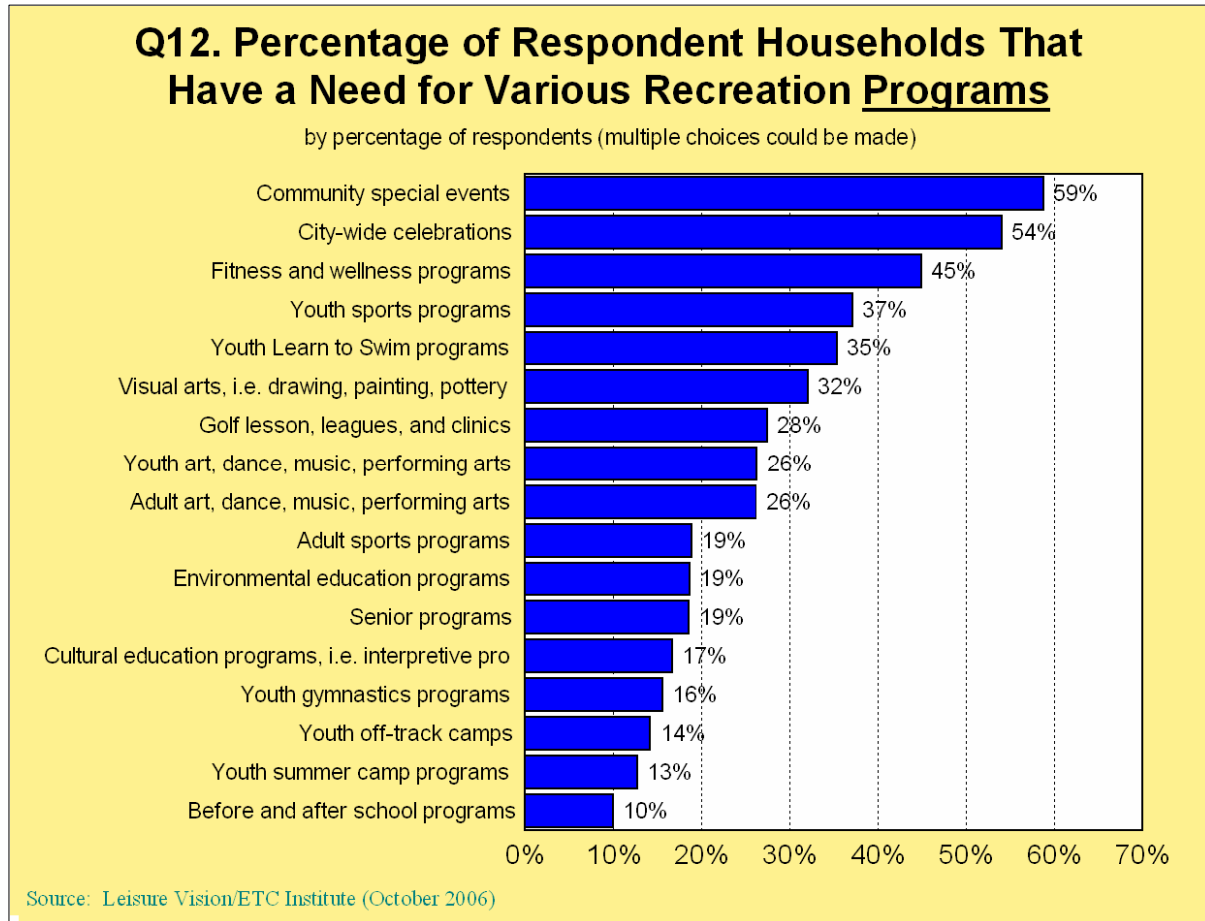
- **Based on the sum of their top 4 choices, the facilities that respondents rated as the most important are: walking and biking trails (47%), and small neighborhood parks (42%), playgrounds (28%), indoor swimming pools (24%), picnic shelters/areas (22%) and large community parks (22%).** It should also be noted that small neighborhood parks had the highest percentage of respondents select it as their first choice as the most important facility.



### ***Need for Recreation Programs***

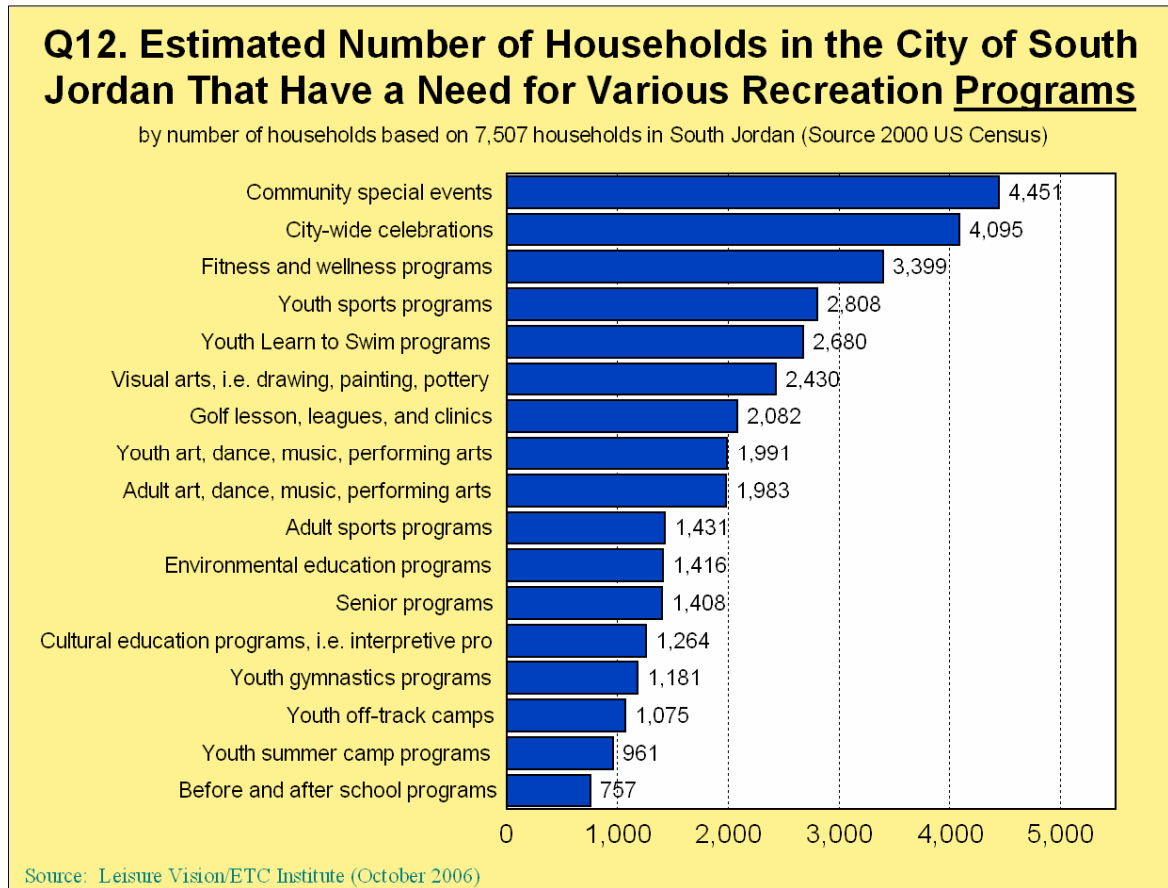
From a list of 17 recreation programs, respondents were asked to indicate which ones they and members of their household have a need for. The following summarizes key findings:

- **Three of the 17 recreation programs had over 40% of respondent households indicate they have a need for them.** These three programs include: community special events (59%), City-wide celebrations (54%) and fitness and wellness programs (45%).



### ***Need For Recreation Programs in South Jordan***

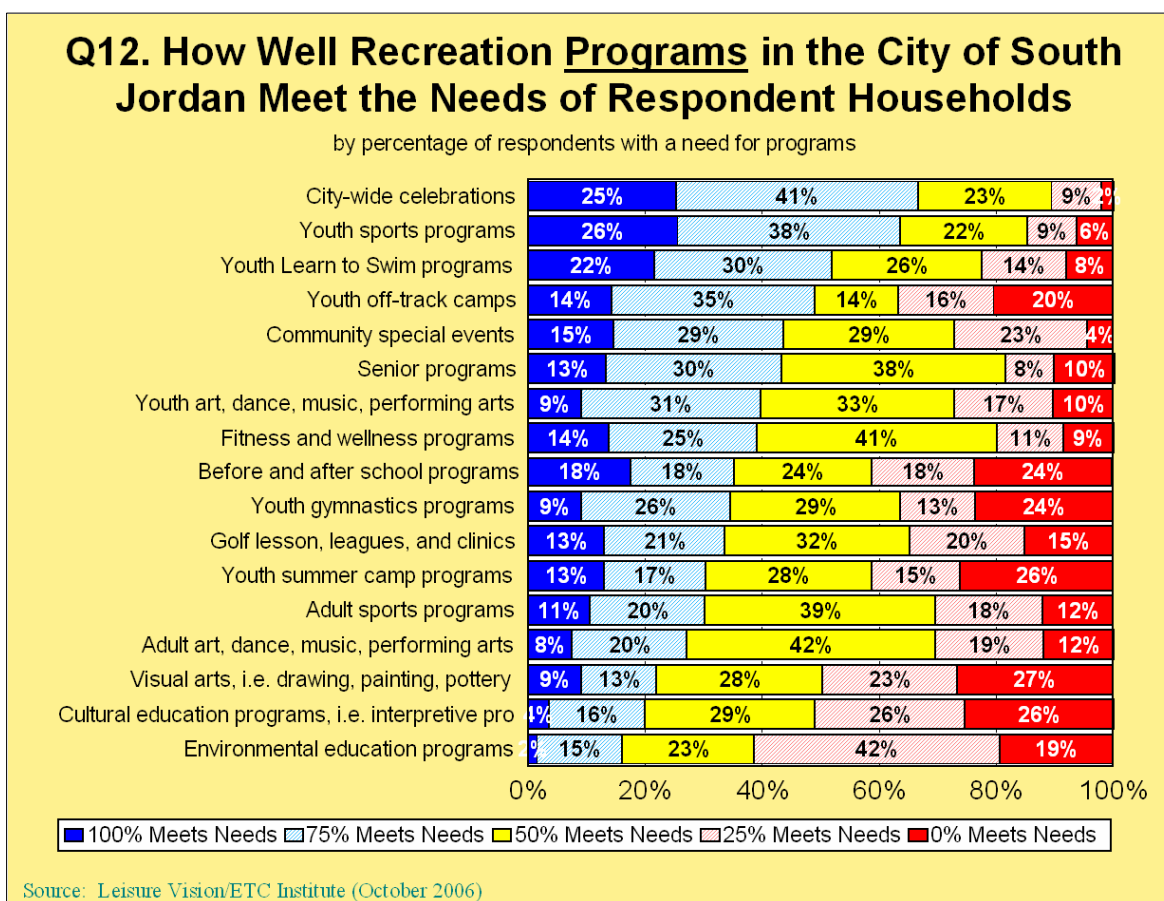
From the list of 17 recreation programs, respondents were asked to indicate which ones they and members of their household have a need for. The graph below shows the estimated number of households in the City of South Jordan that have a need for various recreation programs, based on 7,507 households in the City.



## How Well Recreation Programs Meet Needs

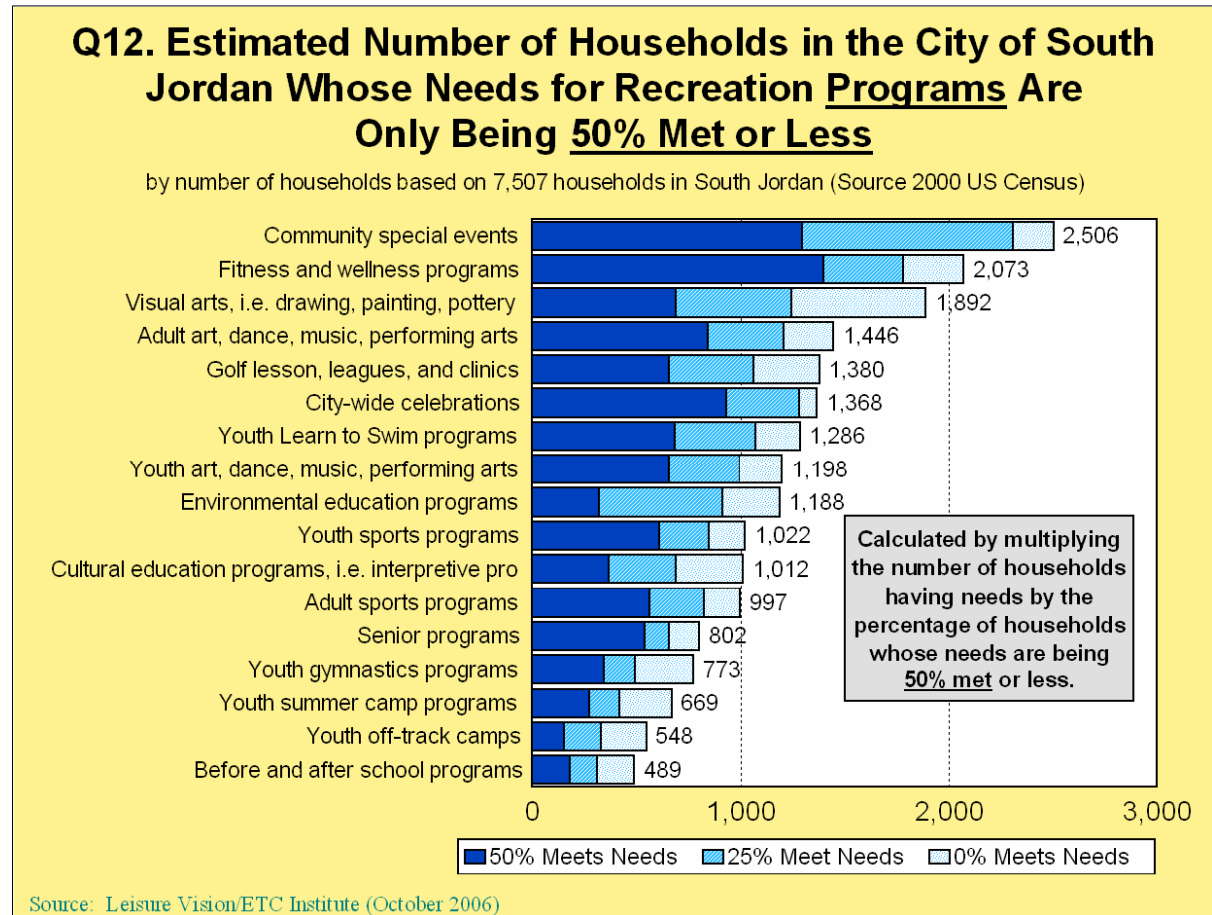
From the list of 17 recreation programs, respondent households that have a need for programs were asked to indicate how well the programs available in South Jordan meet their needs. The following summarizes key findings:

- For all 17 programs, less than 30% of respondents indicated the program completely meets the needs of their household.



### ***South Jordan Households with Their Program Needs Being 50% Met or Less***

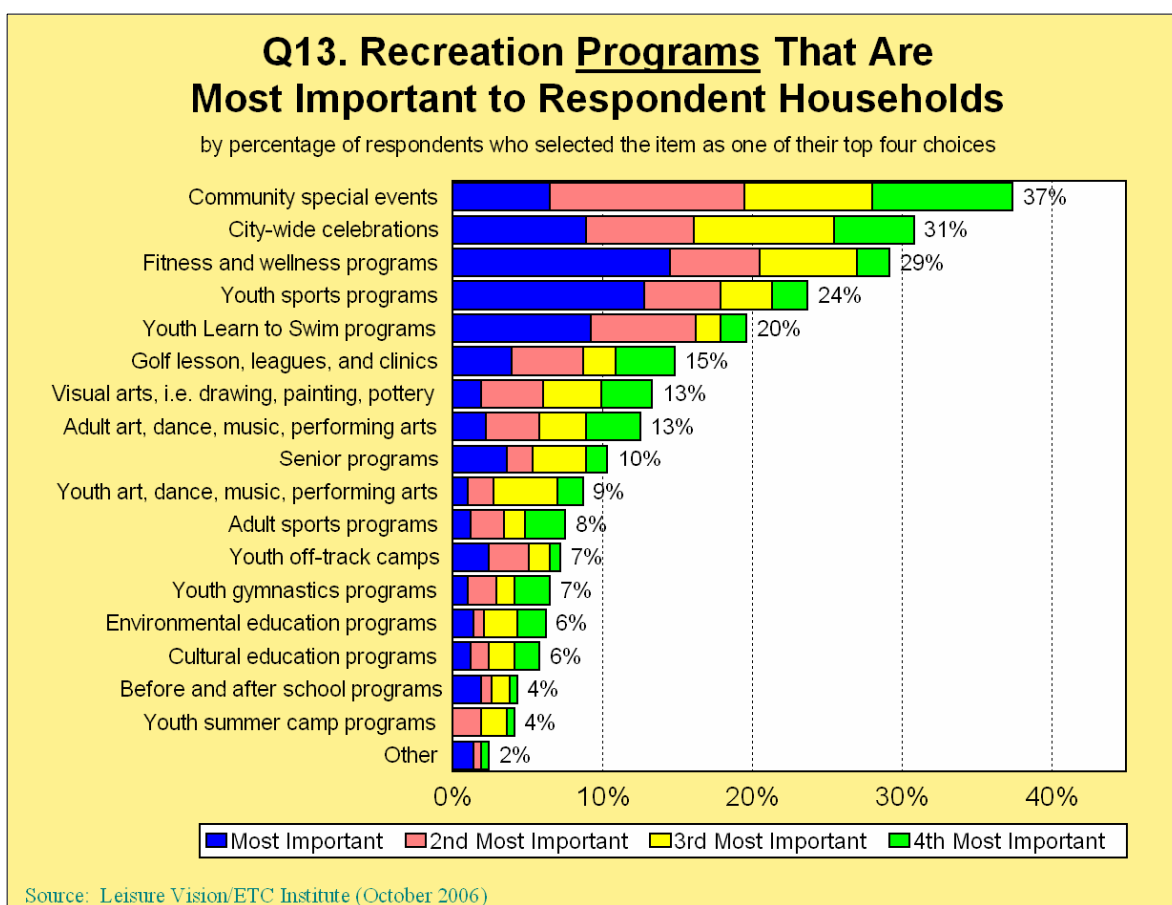
From the list of 17 recreation programs, respondent households that have a need for programs were asked to indicate how well the programs available in South Jordan meet their needs. The graph below shows the estimated number of households in the City of South Jordan whose needs for programs are only being 50% met or less, based on 7,507 households in the City.



### Most Important Recreation Programs

From the list of 17 recreation programs, respondents were asked to select the four that are most important to them and members of their household. The following summarizes key findings:

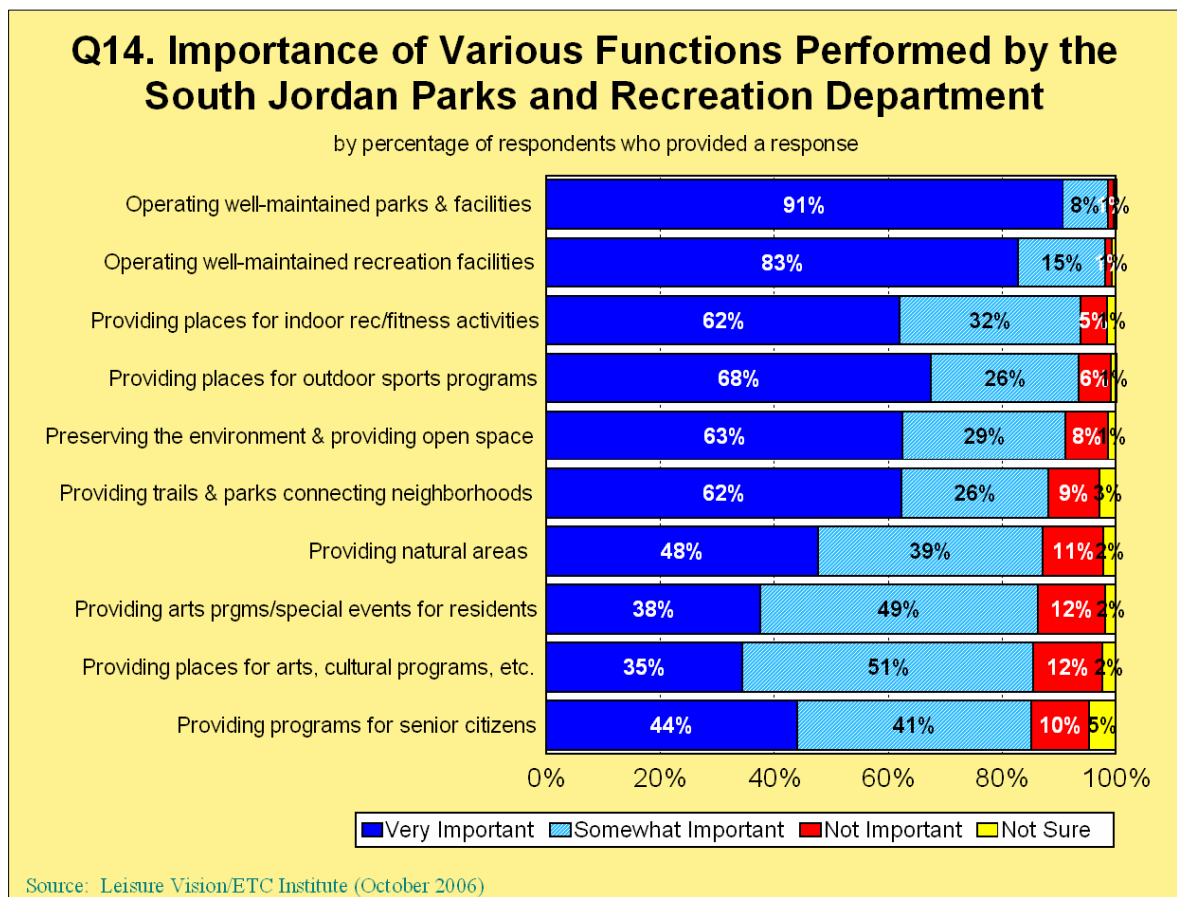
- **Based on the sum of their top 4 choices, the programs that respondents rated as the most important are: community special events (37%), City-wide celebrations (31%) and fitness and wellness programs (29%).** It should also be noted that fitness and wellness programs had the highest percentage of respondents select it as their first choice as the most important program.



### *Importance of Functions Performed by the Parks & Recreation Department*

From a list of 10 functions performed by the South Jordan Parks and Recreation Department, respondents were asked to rate the level of importance of each one. The following summarizes key findings:

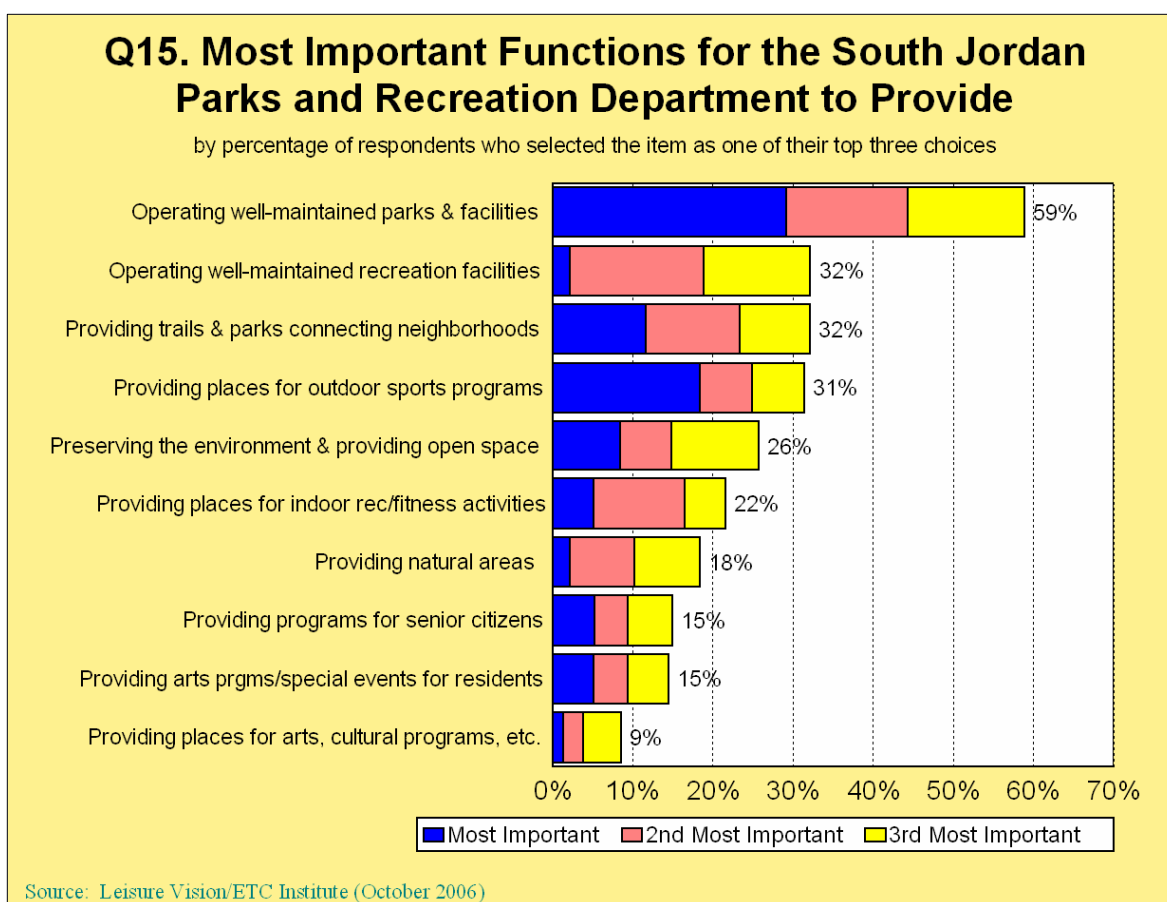
- **There are two functions that over 80% of respondent household rated as very important: operating well-maintained parks and facilities (91%) and operating well-maintained recreation facilities (83%).** It should also be noted that all 10 functions had at least 85% of respondents rate them as being either very important or somewhat important.



### ***Most Important Functions Performed by the Parks & Recreation Department***

From the list of 10 functions performed by the South Jordan Parks and Recreation Department, respondents were asked to select the three they feel are most important for the Parks and Recreation Department to provide. The following summarizes key findings:

- **Based on the sum of their top 3 choices, respondents feel that operating well-maintained parks and facilities (59%) is the function that is most important for the Parks and Recreation Department to provide.** The other functions that respondents feel are most important are: operating-well maintained recreation facilities (32%), providing trails and parks connecting neighborhoods (32%) and providing places for outdoor sports programs (31%). It should also be noted that operating well-maintained parks and facilities had the highest percentage of respondents select it as their first choice as the most important function for the Parks and Recreation Department to provide.

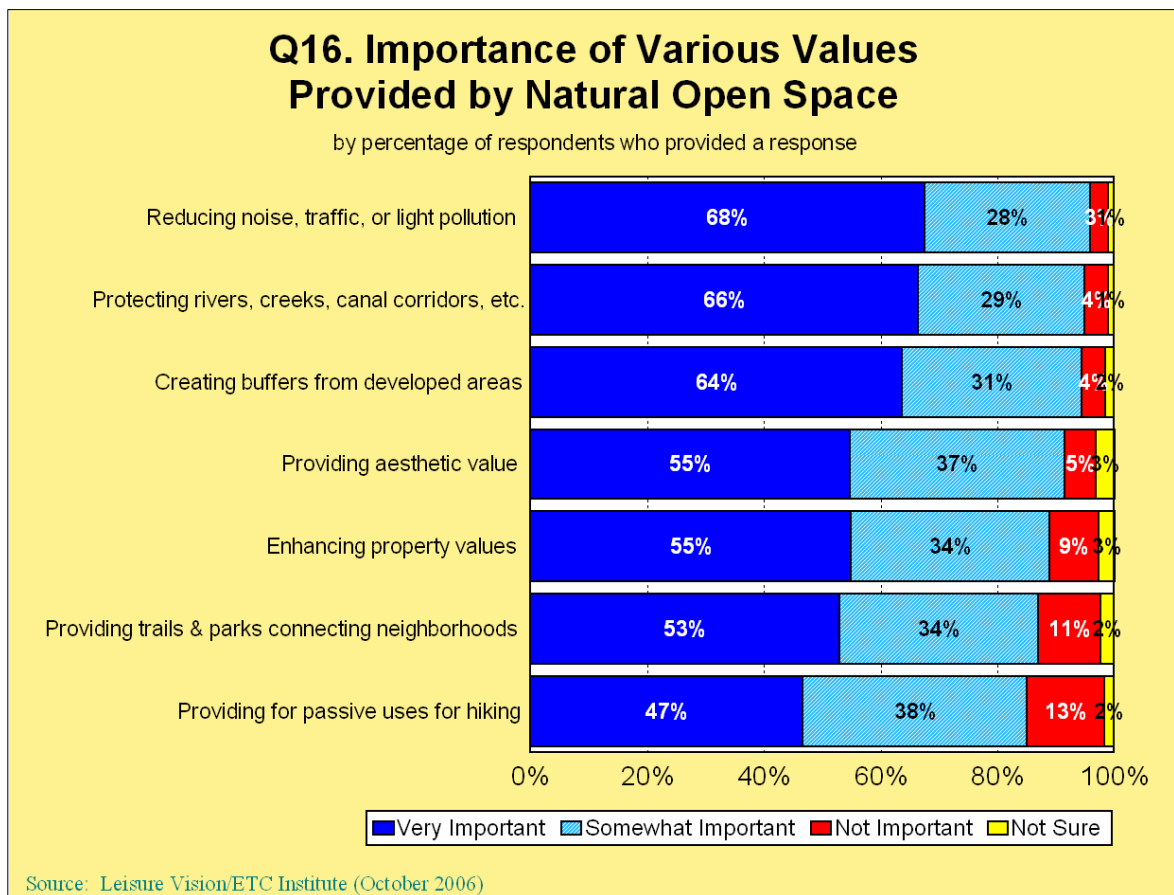




### *Importance of Value Provided by Natural Open Space*

From a list of seven values that natural open space provides, respondents were asked to rate the level of importance of each value. The following summarizes key findings:

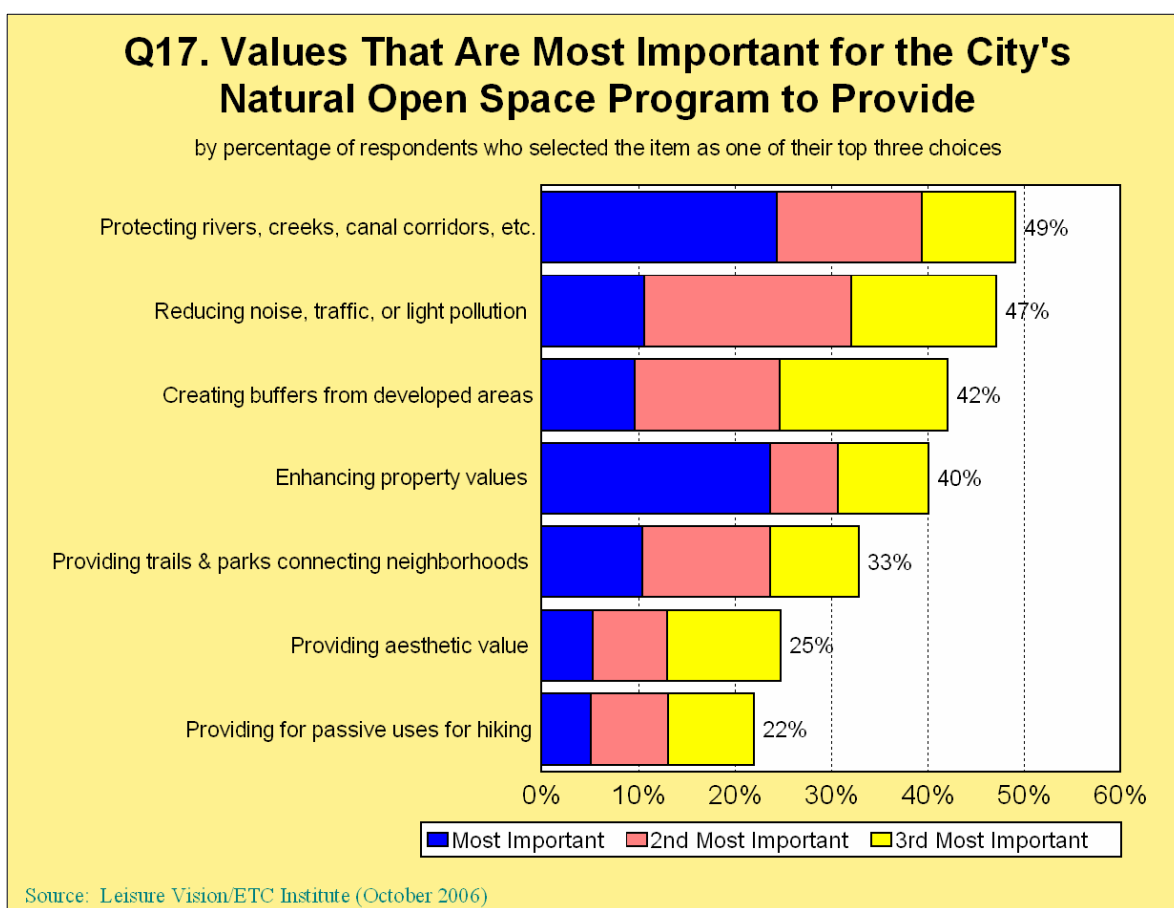
- **There are three values that over 60% of respondents feel are very important: reducing noise, traffic, or light pollution (68%), protecting rivers, creeks, canal corridors (66%), and creating buffers from developed areas (64%).** It should also be noted that all seven values had at least 85% of respondents rate them as being either very important or somewhat important.



### *Most Important Values Provided by Natural Open Space*

From the list of seven values that natural open space provides, respondents were asked to select the three they feel are most important for the City's natural open space program to provide. The following summarizes key findings:

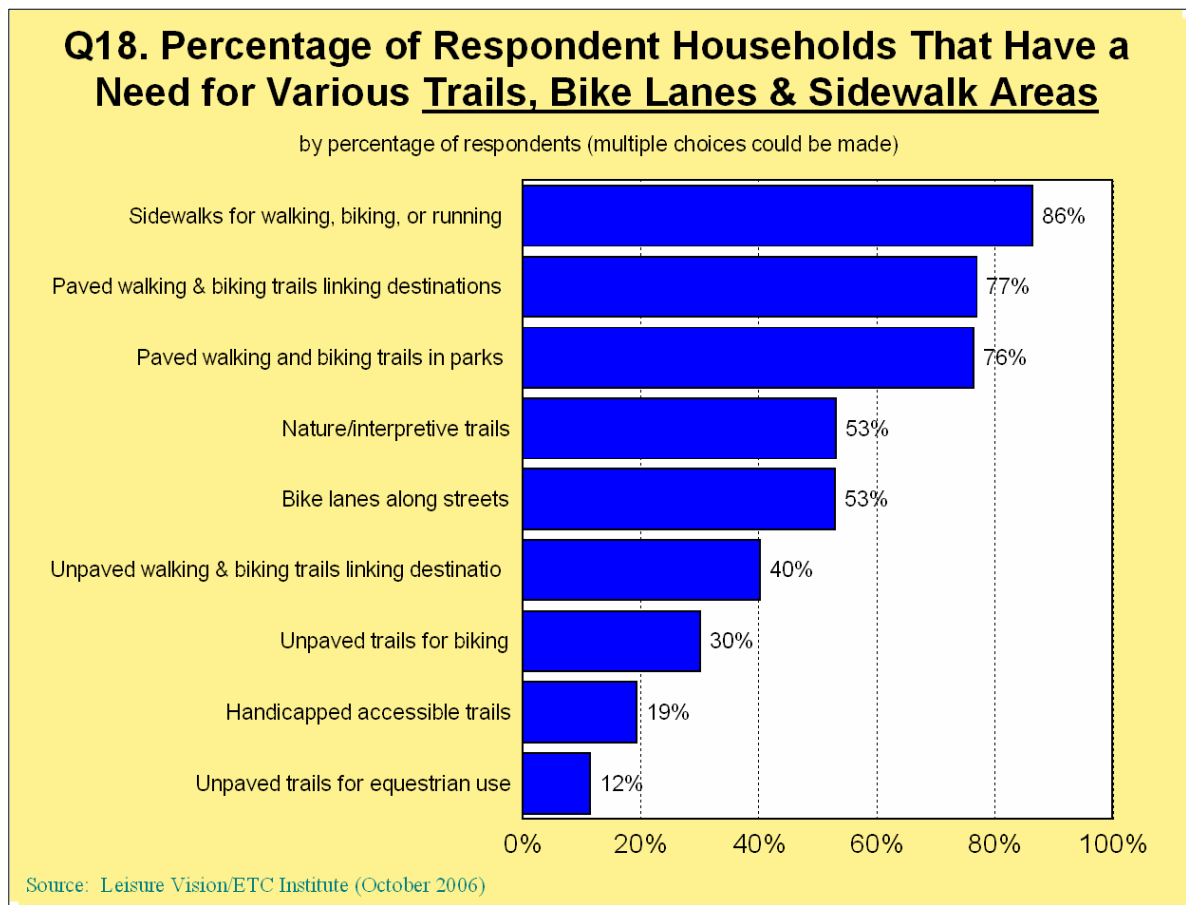
- **Based on the sum of their top 3 choices, the values that respondents rated as the most important for the City's natural open space program to provide are: protecting rivers, creeks, canal corridors (49%), reducing noise, traffic or light pollution (47%) and creating buffers from developed areas (42%).** It should also be noted that protecting rivers, creeks, canal corridors and enhancing property values had the highest percentage of respondents select it as their first choice as the most important value for the City's natural open space program to provide.



### *Need for Trails, Bike Lanes & Sidewalk Areas*

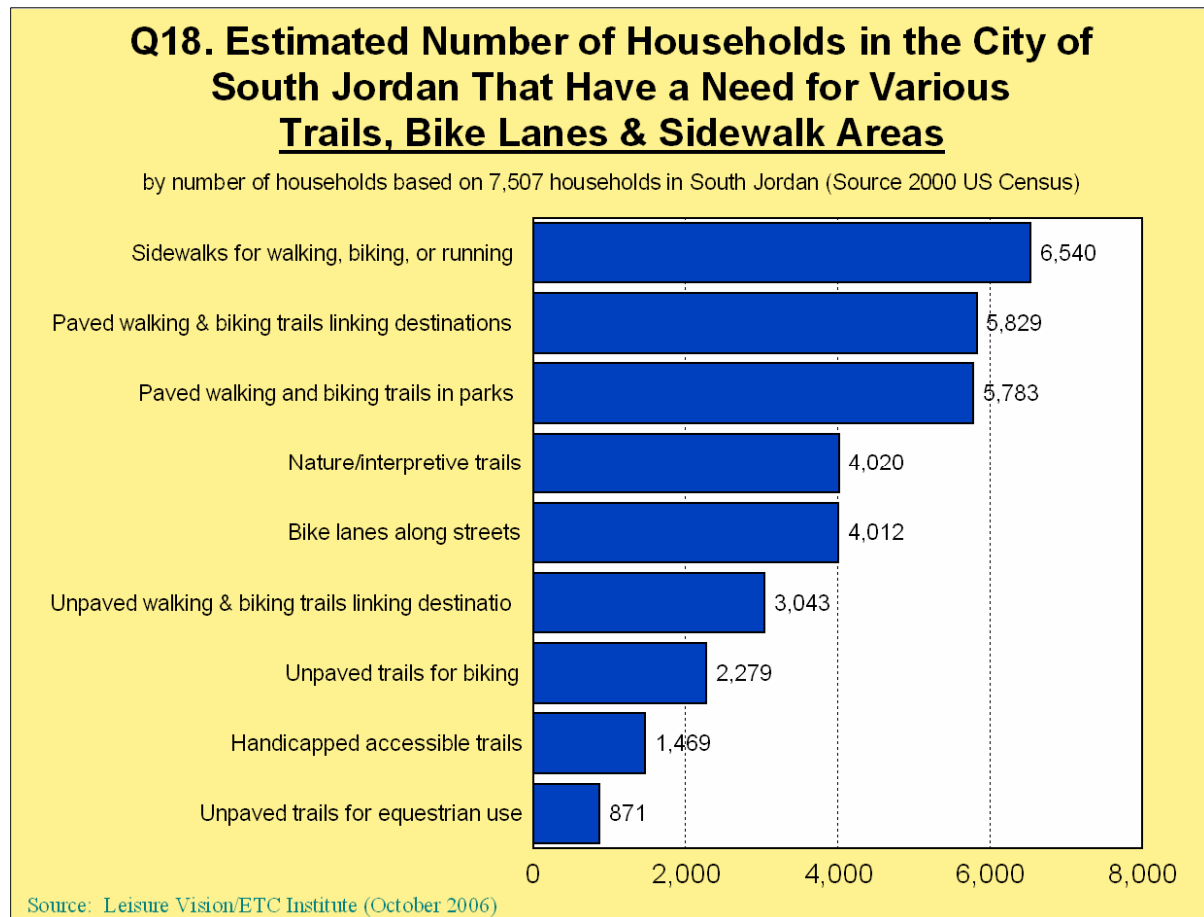
From a list of nine trails, bike lanes and sidewalk areas, respondents were asked to indicate which ones they and members of their household have a need for. The following summarizes key findings:

- **Three of nine trails, bike lanes and sidewalk areas had over 75% of respondent households indicate they have a need for them.** These three trails, bike lanes and sidewalk areas include: sidewalks for walking, biking or running (86%), paved walking and biking trails linking destinations (77%) and paved walking and biking trails in parks (76%).



### ***Need For Trails, Bike Lanes & Sidewalk Areas in South Jordan***

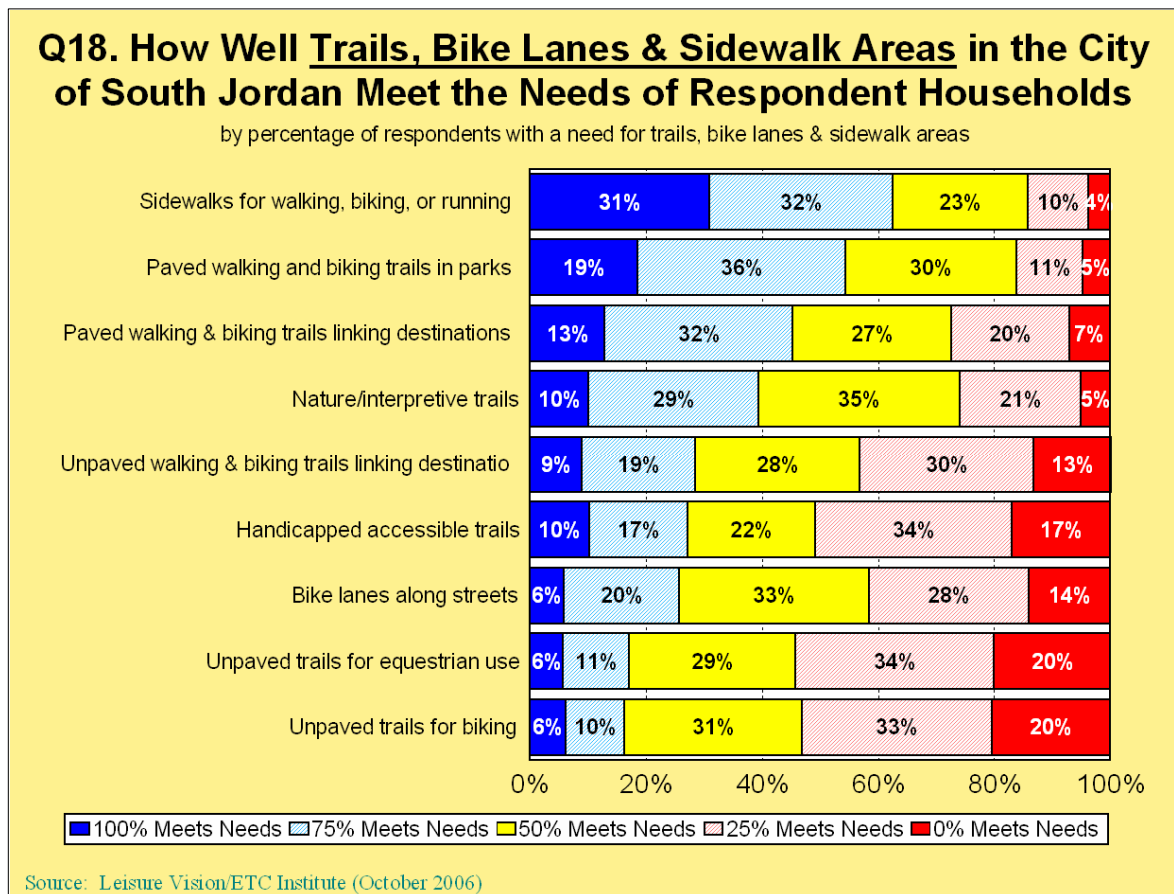
From the list of nine trails, bike lanes and sidewalk areas, respondents were asked to indicate which ones they and members of their household have a need for. The graph below shows the estimated number of households in the City of South Jordan that have a need for various trails, bike lanes and sidewalk areas, based on 7,507 households in the City.



### How Well Trails, Bike Lanes & Sidewalk Areas Meet Needs

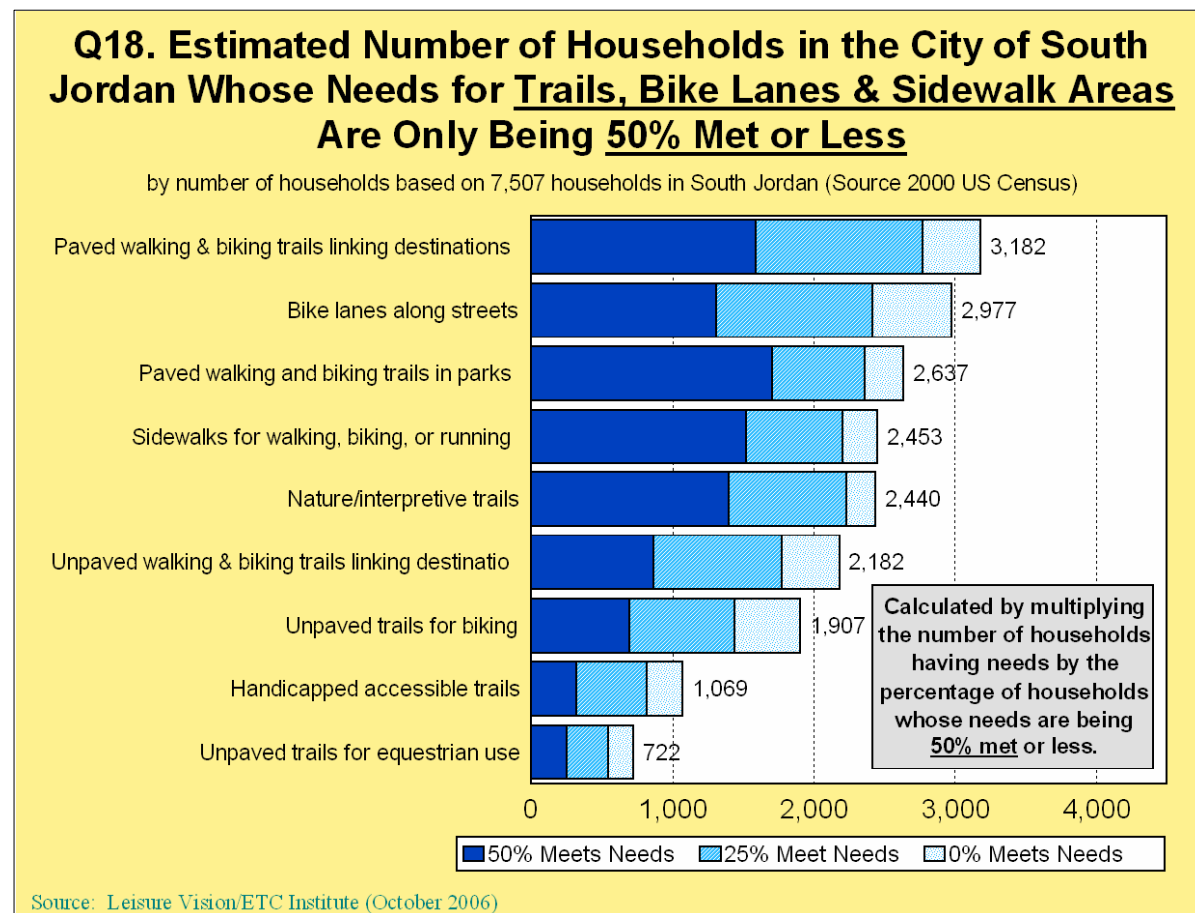
From the list of nine trails, bike lanes and sidewalk areas, respondent households that have a need for trails, bike lanes and sidewalk areas were asked to indicate how well the trails, bike lanes and sidewalk areas available in South Jordan meet their needs. The following summarizes key findings:

- **For all nine trails, bike lanes and sidewalk areas, less than 35% of respondents indicated the trails, bike lanes and sidewalk areas completely meet the needs of their household.**



**South Jordan Households with Their Trails, Bike Lanes & Sidewalk Area Needs Being 50% Met or Less**

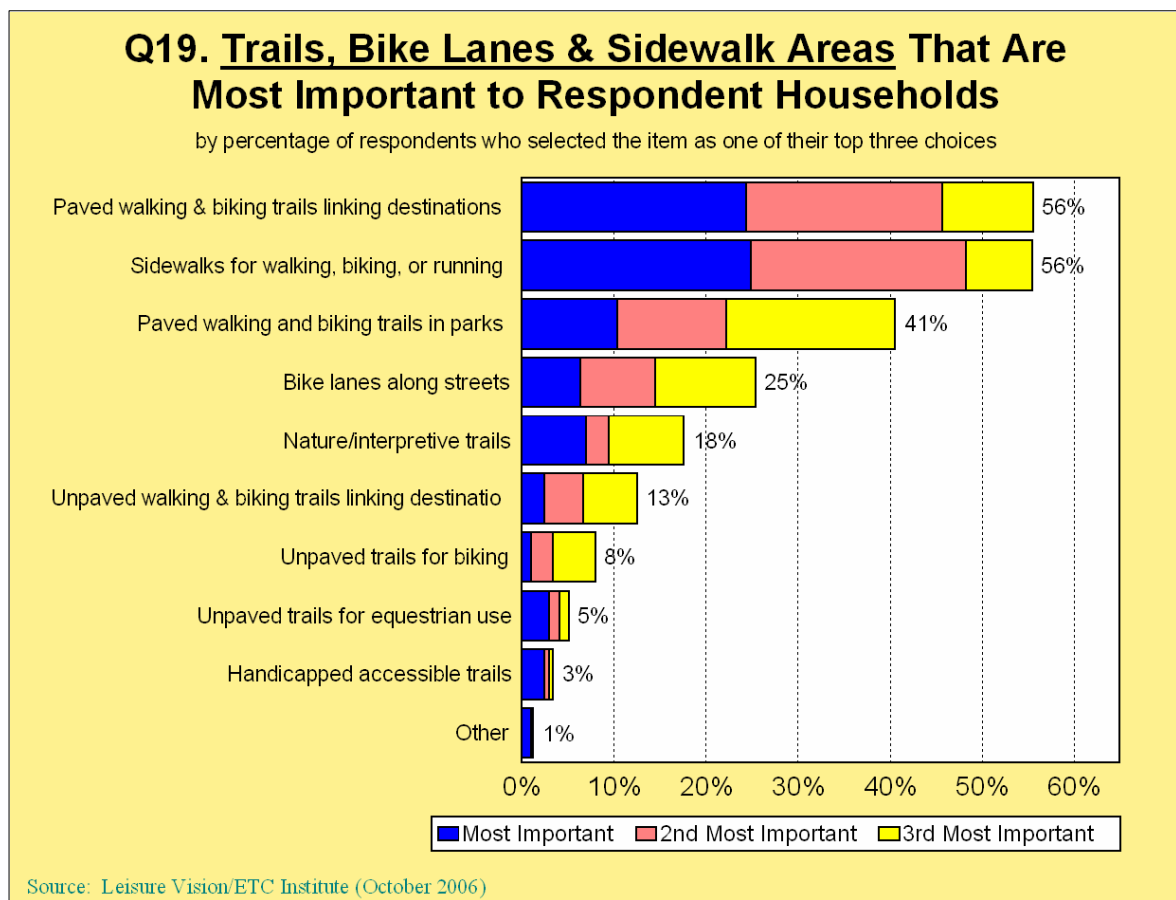
From the list of nine trails, bike lanes and sidewalk areas, respondent households that have a need for trails, bike lanes and sidewalk areas were asked to indicate how well the trails, bike lanes and sidewalk areas available in South Jordan meet their needs. The graph below shows the estimated number of households in the City of South Jordan whose needs for trails, bike lanes and sidewalk areas are only being 50% met or less, based on 7,507 households in the City.



### **Most Important Trails, Bike Lanes & Sidewalk Areas**

From the list of nine trails, bike lanes and sidewalk areas, respondents were asked to select the three that are most important to them and members of their household. The following summarizes key findings:

- **Based on the sum of their top 3 choices, the programs that respondents rated as the most important are: paved walking and biking trails linking destinations (56%), sidewalks for walking, biking, or running (56%) and paved walking and biking trails in parks (41%).** It should also be noted that paved walking and biking trails linking destinations and sidewalks for walking, biking, or running had the highest percentage of respondents select it as their first choice as the most important program.



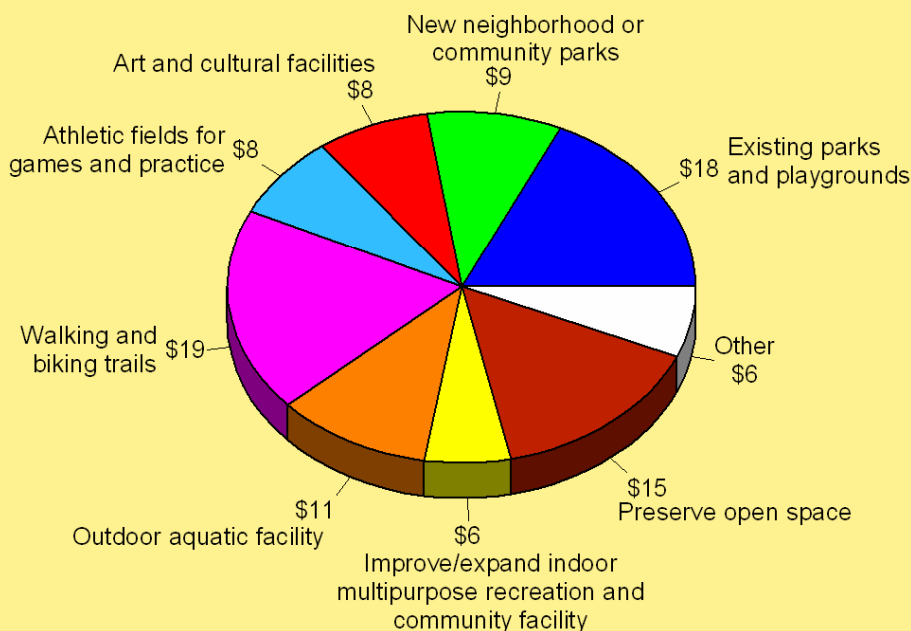
### *Allocation of \$100 for South Jordan Parks and Recreation Facilities*

Respondents were asked how they would allocate \$100 among eight categories of funding for South Jordan parks and recreation facilities. The following summarizes key findings:

- **Respondents indicated they would allocate \$19 out of every \$100 to walking and biking trails.** The remaining \$81 were allocated as follows: existing parks and playgrounds (\$18), preserve open space (\$15), outdoor aquatic facility (\$11), new neighborhood or community parks (\$9), art and cultural facilities (\$8), athletic fields for games and practice (\$8) and improve/expand indoor multipurpose recreation and community facility (\$6). The remaining \$6 was allocated to “other.”

#### **Q20. Allocation of \$100 Among Various Categories of Funding for City of South Jordan Parks and Facilities**

by percentage of respondents



Source: Leisure Vision/ETC Institute (October 2006)



## Demographics

### Q21. Demographics: Number of People in Household

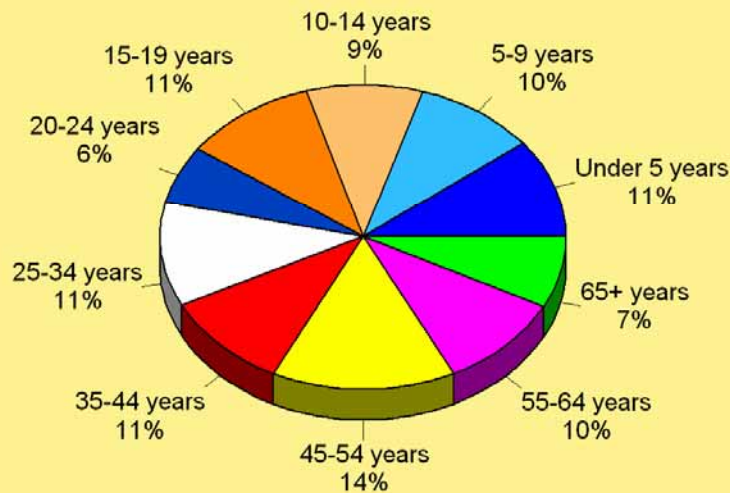
by percentage of respondents



Source: Leisure Vision/ETC Institute (October 2006)

### Q22. Demographics: Ages of People in Household

by percentage of household occupants

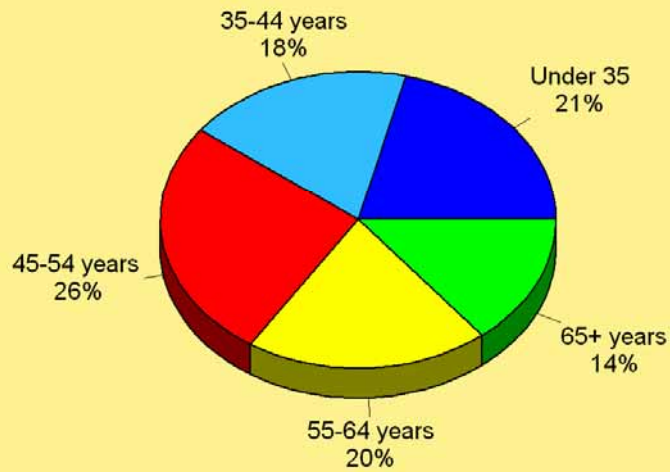


Source: Leisure Vision/ETC Institute (October 2006)

## Demographics (Continued)

### Q23. Demographics: Age of Respondents

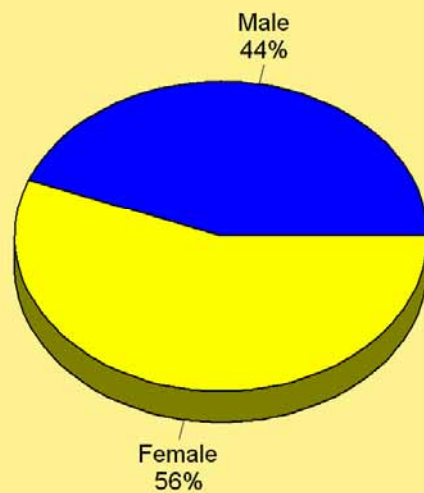
by percentage of respondents



Source: Leisure Vision/ETC Institute (October 2006)

### Q24. Demographics: Gender

by percentage of respondents



Source: Leisure Vision/ETC Institute (October 2006)

*Demographics (Continued)*

**Q25. Demographics: Number of Years Lived  
in the City of South Jordan**

by percentage of respondents



Source: Leisure Vision/ETC Institute (October 2006)

## National Benchmarking

*Since 1998, Leisure Vision (a division of ETC Institute) has conducted household surveys for needs assessments, feasibility studies, customer satisfaction, fees and charges comparisons, and other parks and recreation issues in more than 100 communities in over 30 states across the country.*

The results of these surveys has provided an unparalleled data base of information to compare responses from household residents in client communities to “National Averages” and therefore provide a unique tool to “assist organizations in better decision making.”

Communities within the data base include a full-range of municipal and county governments from 20,000 in population through over 1 million in population. They include communities in warm weather climates and cold weather climates, mature communities and some of the fastest growing cities and counties in the country.

Communities within the following states are included within the National Benchmarking data base.

Arizona	Idaho	Missouri	South Carolina
Arkansas	Illinois	Montana	Texas
California	Indiana	Nevada	Utah
Colorado	Iowa	New Hampshire	Vermont
Connecticut	Maine	New Jersey	Virginia
Florida	Massachusetts	Ohio	Washington
Georgia	Michigan	Oklahoma	Wyoming
Kansas	Minnesota	Oregon	
Kentucky	Mississippi	Pennsylvania	

*“National Averages” have been developed for numerous strategically important parks and recreation planning and management issues* including: customer satisfaction and usage of parks and programs; methods for receiving marketing information; reasons that prevent members of households from using parks and recreation facilities more often; priority recreation programs, parks, facilities and trails to improve or develop; priority programming spaces to have in planned community centers and aquatic facilities; potential attendance for planned indoor community centers and outdoor aquatic centers; etc.

*Results from household responses for the City of South Jordan were compared to National Benchmarks to gain further strategic information.* A summary of all tabular comparisons are shown on pages 3-8.

**Note: The benchmarking data contained in this report is protected intellectual property. Any reproduction of the benchmarking information in this report by persons or organizations not directly affiliated with the City of South Jordan is not authorized without written consent from Leisure Vision/ETC Institute.**

## Parks and Recreation Benchmarking for Needs Assessment Surveys

		<u>National Average</u>	<u>South Jordan</u>
Have you or members of your household participated in City/County/Park District programs during the past year?	<b>Yes</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>46%</b>
	<b>No</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>54%</b>
<hr/>			
Overall rating of quality of programs	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>30%</b>
	<b>Good</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>57%</b>
	<b>Fair</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>8%</b>
	<b>Poor</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>
	<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<hr/>			
Where respondents learned about recreation programs	<b>South Valley Journal - Leisure Guide/Focus</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>65%</b>
	<b>Word of mouth</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>46%</b>
	<b>From friends and neighbors</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>44%</b>
	<b>Direct mailer</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>39%</b>
	<b>School flyers/newsletter</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>36%</b>
	<b>Newspaper</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>32%</b>
	<b>City Website</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>13%</b>
	<b>E-mail newsletter</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>7%</b>
	<b>Conversations with City staff</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<hr/>			

## Parks and Recreation Benchmarking for Needs Assessment Surveys

	<u>National Average</u>	<u>South Jordan</u>
Organizations respondents use for parks and recreation programs and facilities		
Churches	33%	59%
South Jordan Parks & Rec Dept	50%	56%
School District facilities	28%	35%
County recreation facility	NA	27%
Private youth sports leagues	12%	21%
Private clubs	23%	16%
Neighboring communities	22%	16%
County equestrian facility	NA	12%
Private instruction	13%	12%
Home Owner Association	12%	6%

---

## Parks and Recreation Benchmarking for Needs Assessment Surveys

	<u>National Average</u>	<u>South Jordan</u>
Reason that prevent members of households from using parks and recreation facilities more often		
We are too busy or not interested	35%	35%
I do not know what is being offered	21%	27%
Fees are too high	11%	21%
Program times are not convenient	15%	12%
Program not offered	13%	12%
Use facilities/programs of other agencies	15%	10%
I do not know location of facilities	13%	10%
Too far from our residence	15%	9%
Lack of quality programs	6%	6%
Facilities do not have the right equipment	8%	6%
Wait list/class full	6%	4%
Availability of parking	5%	4%
Registration for programs is difficult	3%	3%
Poor customer service by staff	3%	3%
Security is insufficient	7%	2%
Facility operating hours not convenient	7%	2%
Facilities are not well maintained	3%	2%
Parks are not well maintained	4%	1%

## Parks and Recreation Benchmarking for Needs Assessment Surveys

	<u>National Average</u>	<u>South Jordan</u>
Potential improvements to the park respondents visit most often		
Restrooms	41%	38%
Drinking fountains	32%	29%
Tree and landscape enhancement	13%	29%
Walking trails	32%	25%
Lighting	22%	23%
Picnic shelters	21%	20%
Benches/picnic tables	23%	17%
Upgraded playground equipment	19%	16%
Upgraded sports fields	9%	10%
Parking	15%	8%
Native Vegetation	NA	6%
Public art/custom design features	NA	5%
Xeriscaping	NA	3%
Signage	5%	3%
Street access	NA	2%

---



## Parks and Recreation Benchmarking for Needs Assessment Surveys

	<u>National Average</u>	<u>South Jordan</u>
Parks and recreation facilities that respondent households have a need for		
Walking and biking trails	67%	79%
Small neighborhood parks	60%	74%
Picnic shelters/areas	55%	68%
Indoor swimming pools (recreation/fitness)	46%	65%
Playgrounds	43%	63%
Large community parks	54%	61%
Indoor exercise and fitness facilities	46%	53%
Outdoor swimming pools	43%	45%
Miniature golf	40%	42%
Golf course	29%	41%
Arts and cultural facilities	35%	38%
Driving range	NA	37%
Tennis courts	25%	34%
Multi-use field - Soccer/football/lacrosse	31%	33%
Indoor sports facility (i.e. multipurpose use)	20%	29%
Outdoor basketball/multi-use courts	26%	27%
Youth baseball and softball fields	21%	26%
Indoor gym for basketball, volleyball, etc.	27%	25%
Amphitheater	32%	25%
Batting cages	NA	24%
Outdoor ice-skating rink	27%	22%
Outdoor volleyball courts	18%	19%
Senior center	20%	17%
Splash pad	NA	16%
Equestrian park	13%	16%
Adult softball fields	16%	13%
Skateboarding, roller/in-line hockey parks	14%	9%

## Parks and Recreation Benchmarking for Needs Assessment Surveys

	<u>National Average</u>	<u>South Jordan</u>
Most Important Parks and Recreation Facilities (Sum of Importance Percentages)		
Walking and biking trails	41%	47%
Small neighborhood parks	31%	42%
Playgrounds	23%	28%
Indoor swimming pools (recreation/fitness)	18%	24%
Picnic shelters/areas	20%	22%
Large community parks	20%	22%
Indoor exercise and fitness facilities	19%	18%
Golf course	14%	18%
Arts and cultural facilities	11%	12%
Outdoor swimming pools	17%	11%
Multi-use field - Soccer/football/lacrosse	12%	11%
Tennis courts	7%	8%
Senior center	9%	7%
Youth baseball and softball fields	7%	6%
Miniature golf	8%	5%
Amphitheater	8%	5%
Equestrian park	3%	4%
Splash pad	NA	4%
Indoor gym for basketball, volleyball, etc.	8%	4%
Driving range	NA	3%
Outdoor ice-skating rink	5%	3%
Batting cages	NA	2%
Outdoor basketball/multi-use courts	6%	2%
Skateboarding, roller/in-line hockey parks	3%	2%
Indoor sports facility (i.e. multipurpose use)	3%	2%
Outdoor volleyball courts	3%	1%
Adult softball fields	5%	1%

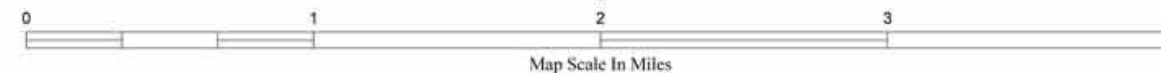
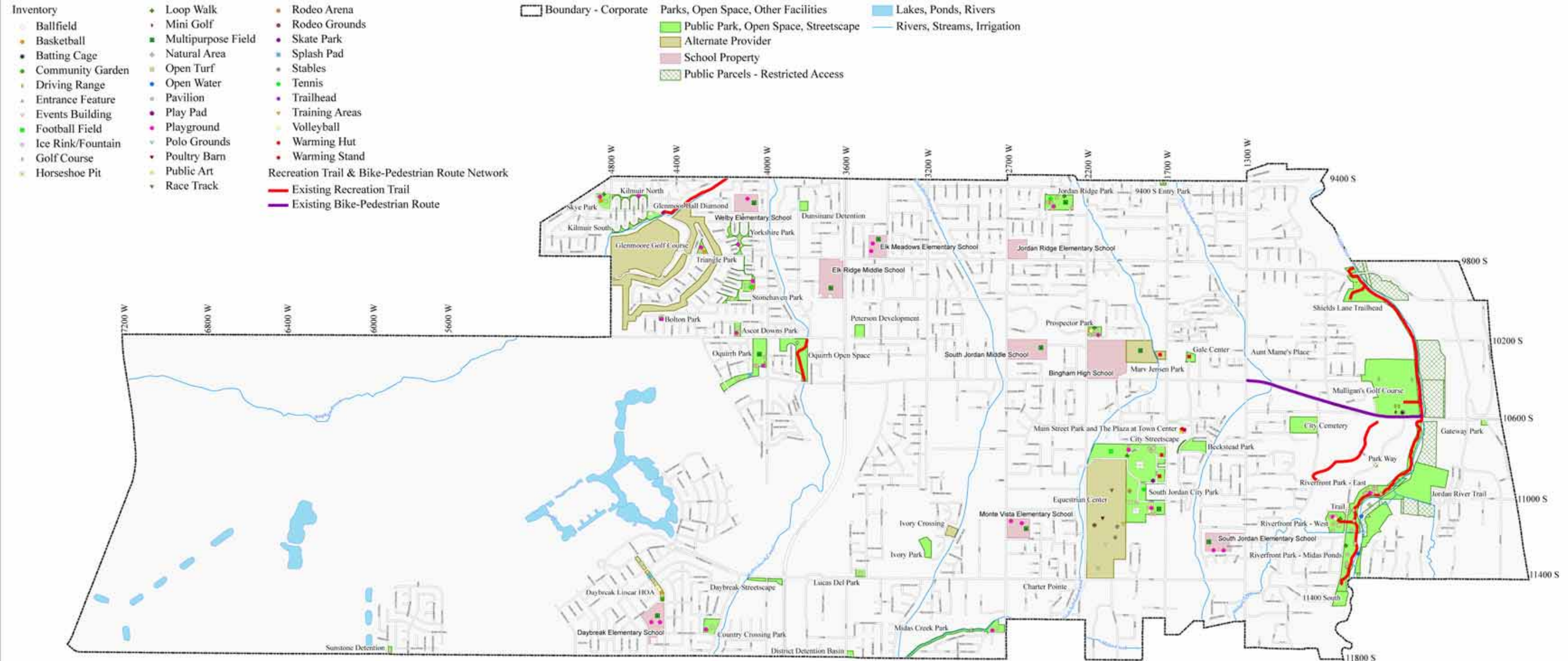
## **Appendix B - GRASP® Maps and Inventory**





## PERSPECTIVE A: INVENTORY

### LEGEND



Map Produced For South Jordan Parks and Recreation - City of South Jordan, Utah - By The GRASP® Team  
This Map Is Intended For Planning & Discussion Purposes Only - Please Refer To The Project Document For Map Details  
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# SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH

## PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN







## PERSPECTIVE B: GRASP® ANALYSIS AREAS

### LEGEND

#### Inventory

- Ballfield
- Basketball
- Batting Cage
- Community Garden
- Driving Range
- Entrance Feature
- Events Building
- Football Field
- Ice Rink/Fountain
- Golf Course
- Horseshoe Pit

- Loop Walk
- Mini Golf
- Multipurpose Field
- Natural Area
- Open Turf
- Open Water
- Pavilion
- Play Pad
- Playground
- Polo Grounds
- Poultry Barn
- Public Art
- Race Track

- Rodeo Arena
- Rodeo Grounds
- Skate Park
- Splash Pad
- Stables
- Tennis
- Trailhead
- Training Areas
- Volleyball
- Warming Hut
- Warming Stand

#### Recreation Trail & Bike-Pedestrian Route Network

- Existing Recreation Trail
- Existing Bike-Pedestrian Route

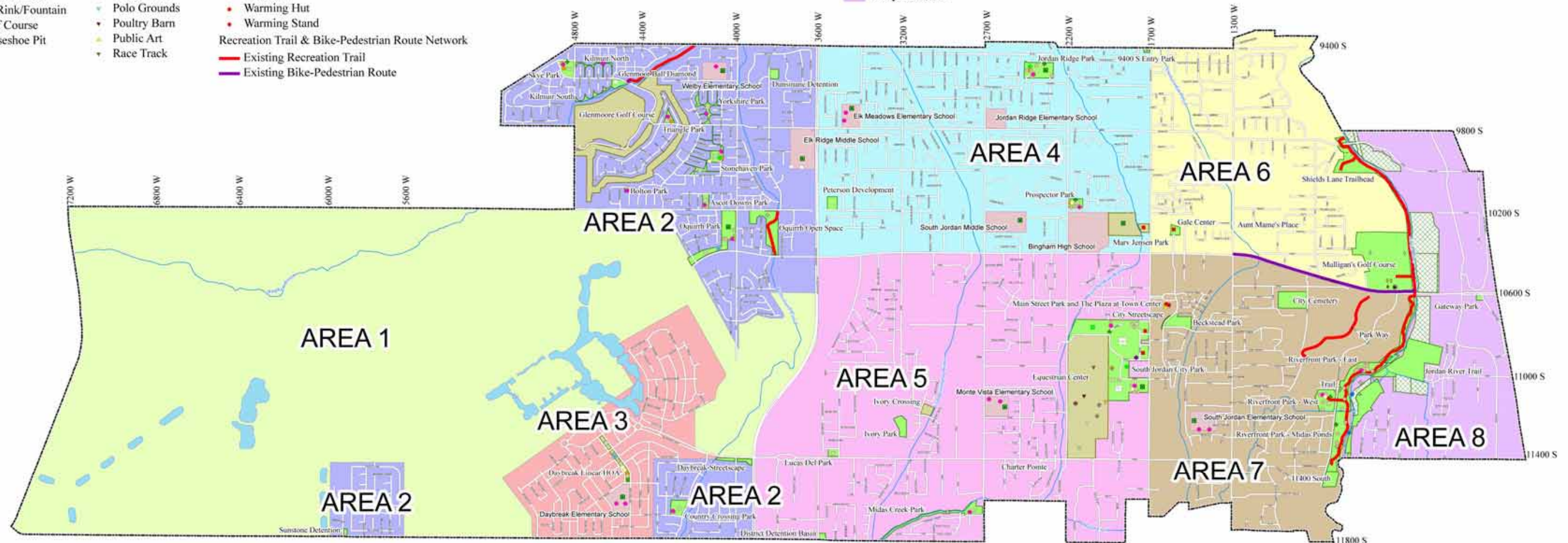
#### Boundary - Corporate

- Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities
- Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
- Alternate Provider
- School Property
- Public Parcels - Restricted Access

#### GRASP® Analysis Areas

- Analysis Area 1
- Analysis Area 2
- Analysis Area 3
- Analysis Area 4
- Analysis Area 5
- Analysis Area 6
- Analysis Area 7
- Analysis Area 8

- Lakes, Ponds, Rivers
- Rivers, Streams, Irrigation



Map Scale In Miles

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## SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN









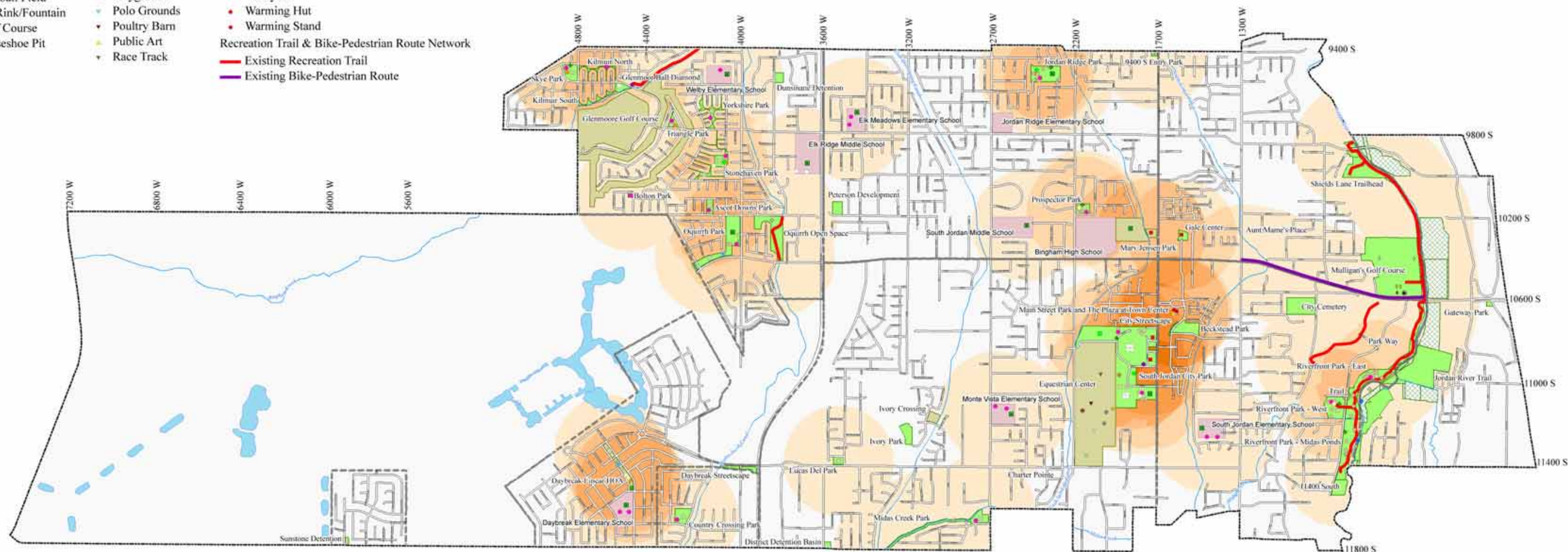
# GRASP® PERSPECTIVE C: ACCESS TO ALL OUTDOOR & INDOOR COMPONENTS

## LEGEND

### Inventory

- |                     |                      |                  |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| • Ballfield         | • Loop Walk          | • Rodeo Arena    |
| • Basketball        | • Mini Golf          | • Rodeo Grounds  |
| • Batting Cage      | • Multipurpose Field | • Skate Park     |
| • Community Garden  | • Natural Area       | • Splash Pad     |
| • Driving Range     | • Open Turf          | • Stables        |
| • Entrance Feature  | • Open Water         | • Tennis         |
| • Events Building   | • Pavilion           | • Trailhead      |
| • Football Field    | • Play Pad           | • Training Areas |
| • Ice Rink/Fountain | • Playground         | • Volleyball     |
| • Golf Course       | • Polo Grounds       | • Warming Hut    |
| • Horseshoe Pit     | • Poultry Barn       | • Warming Stand  |
|                     | • Public Art         |                  |
|                     | • Race Track         |                  |
- Recreation Trail & Bike-Pedestrian Route Network
- Existing Recreation Trail
  - Existing Bike-Pedestrian Route

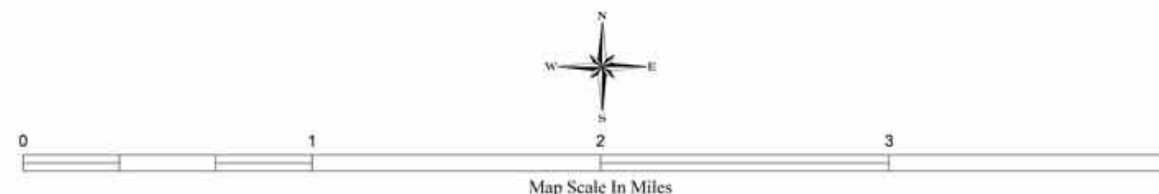
- |                      |                                      |                       |                             |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Boundary - Corporate | Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities  | GRASP® Analysis Areas | Lakes, Ponds, Rivers        |
|                      | Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape |                       | Rivers, Streams, Irrigation |
|                      | Alternate Provider                   |                       |                             |
|                      | School Property                      |                       |                             |
|                      | Public Parcels - Restricted Access   |                       |                             |



## ANALYSIS

GRASP® Perspective - Access To All Components - 1/3 Mile Buffer Radius

- |                             |
|-----------------------------|
| Low GRASP® Value Is 1.00    |
| 26.71 - 51.40               |
| 51.41 - 78.70               |
| 78.71 - 111.20              |
| 111.21 - 155.00             |
| 155.01 - 216.40             |
| High GRASP® Value Is 289.20 |



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GRASP® Values Range From 1 To 289.2

# SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN









# GRASP® PERSPECTIVE D: ACCESS TO OUTDOOR ACTIVE COMPONENTS

## LEGEND

### Inventory

- Ballfield
- Basketball
- Batting Cage
- Community Garden
- Driving Range
- Entrance Feature
- Events Building
- Football Field
- Ice Rink/Fountain
- Golf Course
- Horseshoe Pit

- Loop Walk
- Mini Golf
- Multipurpose Field
- Natural Area
- Open Turf
- Open Water
- Pavilion
- Play Pad
- Playground
- Polo Grounds
- Poultry Barn
- Public Art
- Race Track

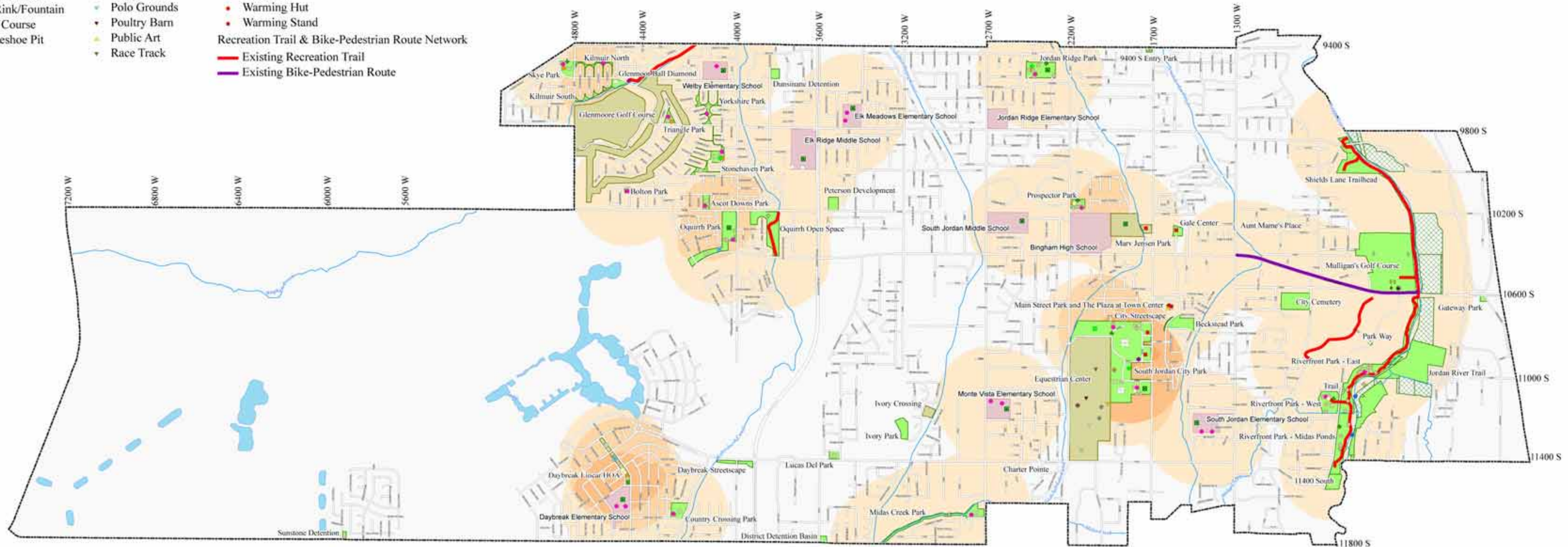
- Rodeo Arena
- Rodeo Grounds
- Skate Park
- Splash Pad
- Stables
- Tennis
- Trailhead
- Training Areas
- Volleyball
- Warming Hut
- Warming Stand

- Recreation Trail & Bike-Pedestrian Route Network
- Existing Recreation Trail
- Existing Bike-Pedestrian Route

- Boundary - Corporate

- Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities
- Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
- Alternate Provider
- School Property
- Public Parcels - Restricted Access

- Lakes, Ponds, Rivers
- Rivers, Streams, Irrigation



## ANALYSIS

GRASP® Perspective - Access To Outdoor Active Components - 1/3 Mile Buffer Radius

- Low GRASP® Value Is 1.00
- 26.71 - 51.40
- 51.41 - 78.70
- High GRASP® Value Is 109.00



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GRASP Values Range From 1 To 109

# SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN









## GRASP® PERSPECTIVE E: ACCESS TO OUTDOOR PASSIVE COMPONENTS

### LEGEND

#### Inventory

- Ballfield
- Basketball
- Batting Cage
- Community Garden
- Driving Range
- Entrance Feature
- Events Building
- Football Field
- Ice Rink/Fountain
- Golf Course
- Horseshoe Pit

- Loop Walk
- Mini Golf
- Multipurpose Field
- Natural Area
- Open Turf
- Open Water
- Pavilion
- Play Pad
- Playground
- Polo Grounds
- Poultry Barn
- Public Art
- Race Track

- Rodeo Arena
- Rodeo Grounds
- Skate Park
- Splash Pad
- Stables
- Tennis
- Trailhead
- Training Areas
- Volleyball
- Warming Hut
- Warming Stand

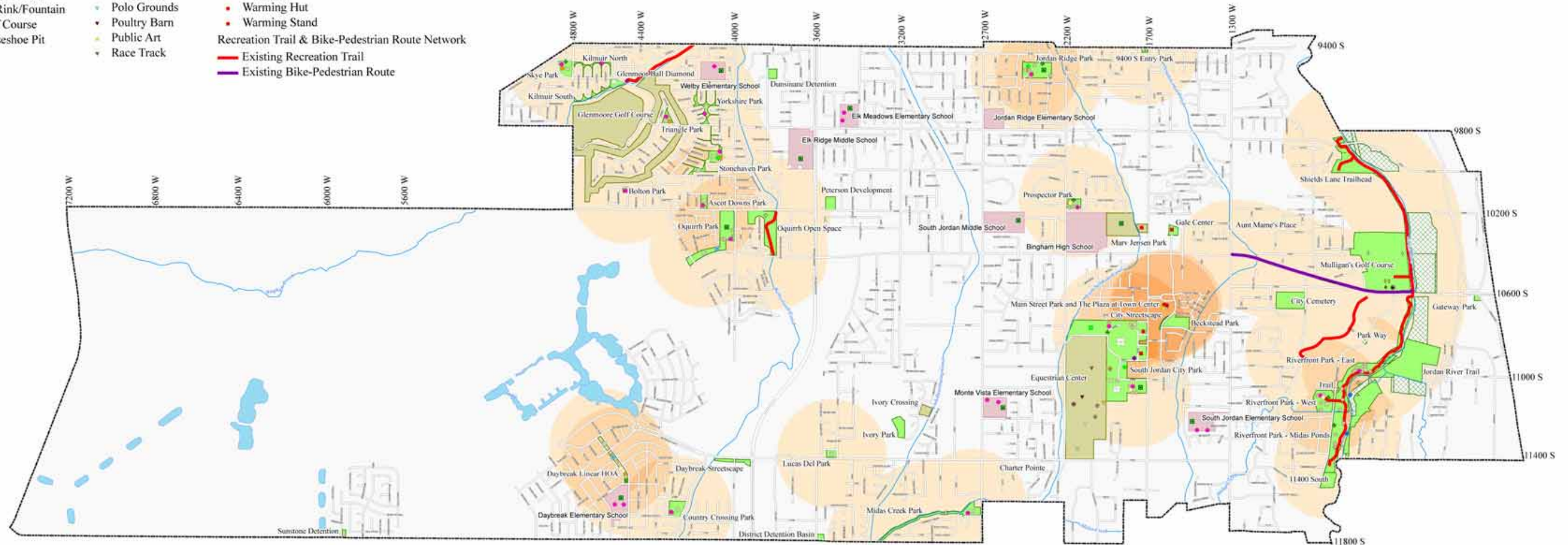
#### Recreation Trail & Bike-Pedestrian Route Network

- Existing Recreation Trail
- Existing Bike-Pedestrian Route

- Boundary - Corporate

- Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities
- Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
- Alternate Provider
- School Property
- Public Parcels - Restricted Access

- Lakes, Ponds, Rivers
- Rivers, Streams, Irrigation



### ANALYSIS

GRASP® Perspective - Access To Outdoor Passive Components - 1/3 Mile Buffer Radius

- Low GRASP® Value Is 1.00
- 26.71 - 51.40
- 51.41 - 78.70
- 78.71 - 111.20
- High GRASP® Value Is 120.00



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GRASP Values Range From 1 To 120

## SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN









# GRASP® PERSPECTIVE F: ACCESS TO OPEN SPACE, RECREATION TRAILS & BIKE-PEDESTRIAN ROUTES

## LEGEND

### Inventory

- Ballfield
- Basketball
- Batting Cage
- Community Garden
- Driving Range
- Entrance Feature
- Events Building
- Football Field
- Ice Rink/Fountain
- Golf Course
- Horseshoe Pit

- Loop Walk
- Mini Golf
- Multipurpose Field
- Natural Area
- Open Turf
- Open Water
- Pavilion
- Play Pad
- Playground
- Polo Grounds
- Poultry Barn
- Public Art
- Race Track

- Rodeo Arena
- Rodeo Grounds
- Skate Park
- Splash Pad
- Stables
- Tennis
- Trailhead
- Training Areas
- Volleyball
- Warming Hut
- Warming Stand

### Recreation Trail & Bike-Pedestrian Route Network

- Existing Recreation Trail
- Existing Bike-Pedestrian Route

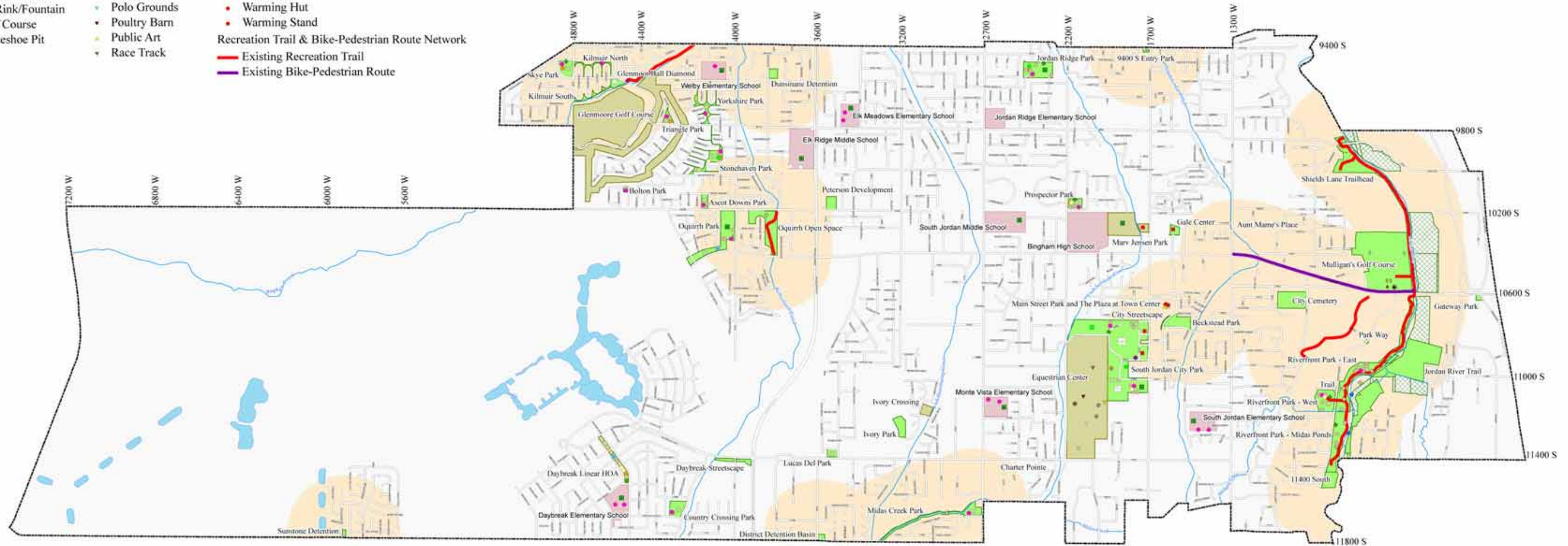
Boundary - Corporate

Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities

- Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
- Alternate Provider
- School Property
- Public Parcels - Restricted Access

Lakes, Ponds, Rivers

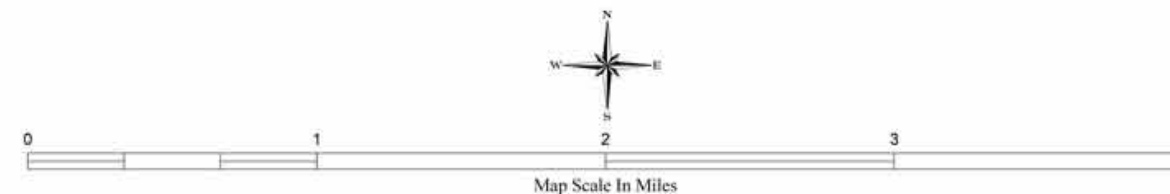
Rivers, Streams, Irrigation



## ANALYSIS

GRASP® Perspective - Access To Open Space And Trails - 1/3 Mile Buffer Radius

Low GRASP® Value Is 1.00/High GRASP® Value Is 11.00



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GRASP Values Range From 1 To 11

## SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

GRASP TEAM: GREENPLAY · GEOWEST · DESIGN CONCEPTS







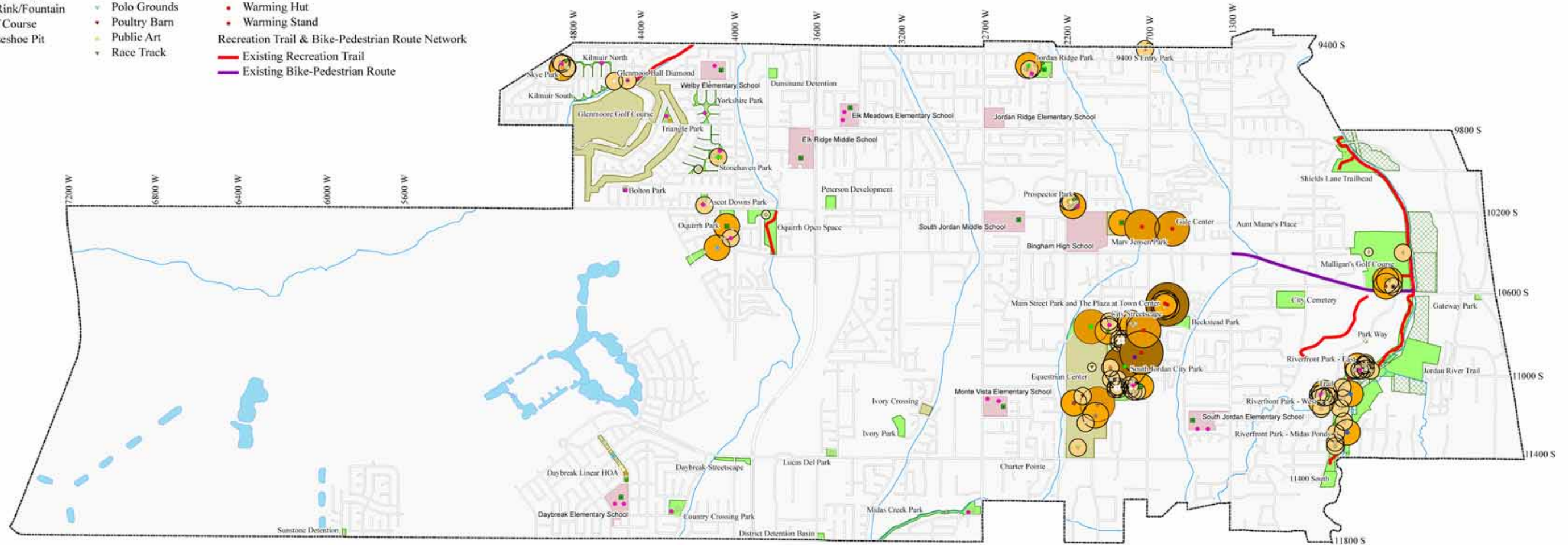
# GRASP® PERSPECTIVE G: GRASP® VALUES & DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY-LEVEL COMPONENTS

Map Depicts The Distribution And Relative GRASP® Scores For Community-Level Components  
The Symbols Are Not Intended To Detail Level Of Service Areas

## LEGEND

- Inventory**
- Ballfield
  - Basketball
  - Batting Cage
  - Community Garden
  - Driving Range
  - Entrance Feature
  - Events Building
  - Football Field
  - Ice Rink/Fountain
  - Golf Course
  - Horseshoe Pit
  - Loop Walk
  - Mini Golf
  - Multipurpose Field
  - Natural Area
  - Open Turf
  - Open Water
  - Pavilion
  - Play Pad
  - Playground
  - Polo Grounds
  - Poultry Barn
  - Public Art
  - Race Track
  - Rodeo Arena
  - Rodeo Grounds
  - Skate Park
  - Splash Pad
  - Stables
  - Tennis
  - Trailhead
  - Training Areas
  - Volleyball
  - Warming Hut
  - Warming Stand
- Recreation Trail & Bike-Pedestrian Route Network**
- Existing Recreation Trail
  - Existing Bike-Pedestrian Route

- Boundary - Corporate**
- Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities
  - Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
  - Alternate Provider
  - School Property
  - Public Parcels - Restricted Access
  - Lakes, Ponds, Rivers
  - Rivers, Streams, Irrigation



## ANALYSIS

GRASP® Inventory - Community-Level Components



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GRASP Values Range From 1 To 47

## SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN









# GRASP® PERSPECTIVE H: PROPOSED ACCESS TO ALL OUTDOOR & INDOOR COMPONENTS - YEAR 2012

## LEGEND

### Inventory

- Ballfield
- Basketball
- Batting Cage
- Community Garden
- Driving Range
- Entrance Feature
- Events Building
- Football Field
- Ice Rink/Fountain
- Golf Course
- Horseshoe Pit

- Loop Walk
- Mini Golf
- Multipurpose Field
- Natural Area
- Open Turf
- Open Water
- Pavilion
- Play Pad
- Playground
- Polo Grounds
- Poultry Barn
- Public Art
- Race Track

- Rodeo Arena
- Rodeo Grounds
- Skate Park
- Splash Pad
- Stables
- Tennis
- Trailhead
- Training Areas
- Volleyball
- Warming Hut
- Warming Stand

### Recreation Trail & Bike-Pedestrian Route Network

- Existing Recreation Trail
- Existing Bike-Pedestrian Route
- Proposed Recreation Trail
- Proposed Bike-Pedestrian Route
- Vital Pedestrian Connection

### Boundary - Corporate

### Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities

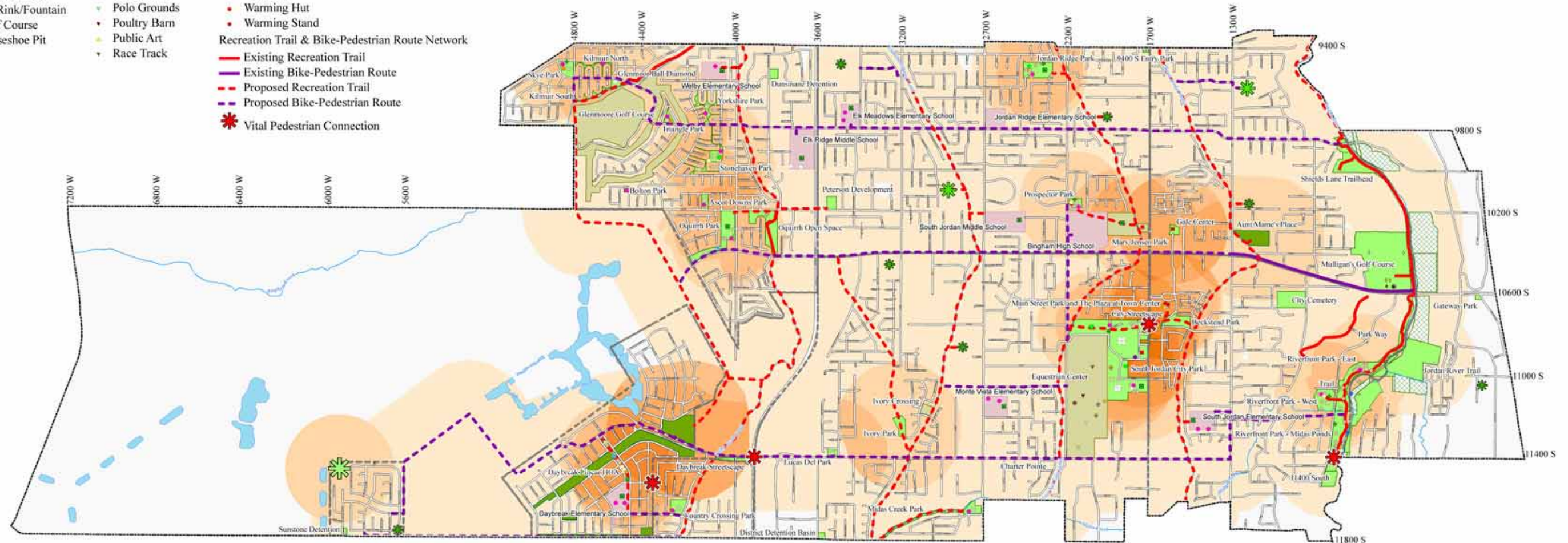
- Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
- Alternate Provider
- Anticipated Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
- School Property
- Public Parcels - Restricted Access

### Proposed Park Locations

- 1-10 Acre Park - Fully Developed Within 5 Years
- 1-10 Acre Park - Proposed Acquisition Within 5 Years
- 1-10 Acre Park - Acquired/Developed Beyond 5 Years

### GRASP® Analysis Areas

- Lakes, Ponds, Rivers
- Rivers, Streams, Irrigation



## ANALYSIS

GRASP® Perspective - Proposed Access To All Components (2012) - 1/3 Mile Buffer Radius

- Low GRASP® Value Is 1.00
- 26.71 - 51.40
- 51.41 - 78.70
- 78.71 - 111.20
- 111.21 - 155.00
- 155.01 - 216.40
- High GRASP® Value Is 289.20

GRASP® Values Range From 1 To 289.2



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## SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN









# PERSPECTIVE I: PROPOSED RECREATION TRAIL & BIKE-PEDESTRIAN ROUTE SYSTEM

## LEGEND

### Inventory

- Ballfield
- Basketball
- Batting Cage
- Community Garden
- Driving Range
- Entrance Feature
- Events Building
- Football Field
- Ice Rink/Fountain
- Golf Course
- Horseshoe Pit

- Loop Walk
- Mini Golf
- Multipurpose Field
- Natural Area
- Open Turf
- Open Water
- Pavilion
- Play Pad
- Playground
- Polo Grounds
- Poultry Barn
- Public Art
- Race Track

- Rodeo Arena
- Rodeo Grounds
- Skate Park
- Splash Pad
- Stables
- Tennis
- Trailhead
- Training Areas
- Volleyball
- Warming Hut
- Warming Stand

### Recreation Trail & Bike-Pedestrian Route Network

- Existing Recreation Trail
- Existing Bike-Pedestrian Route
- Proposed Recreation Trail
- Proposed Bike-Pedestrian Route
- Vital Pedestrian Connection

- Boundary - Corporate

### Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities

- Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
- Alternate Provider
- Anticipated Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
- School Property
- Public Parcels - Restricted Access

### Proposed Park Locations

- 1-10 Acre Park - Fully Developed Within 5 Years
- 1-10 Acre Park - Proposed Acquisition Within 5 Years
- 1-10 Acre Park - Acquired/Developed Beyond 5 Years

- Lakes, Ponds, Rivers
- Rivers, Streams, Irrigation



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## SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN





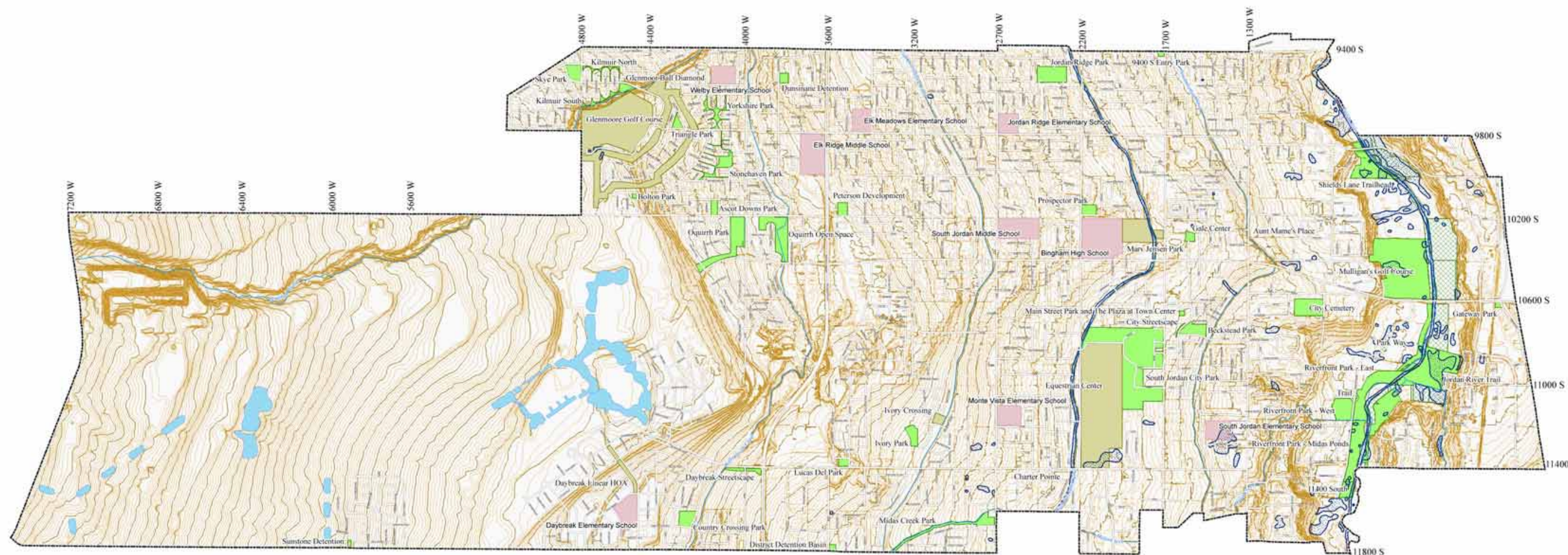




# ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES

## LEGEND

- |                      |                                      |                             |                             |                                    |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Boundary - Corporate | Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities  | National Wetlands Inventory | Lakes, Ponds, Rivers        | Elevation Contours                 |
|                      | Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape |                             | Rivers, Streams, Irrigation | Index Contour - 10' Interval       |
|                      | Alternate Provider                   |                             |                             | Intermediate Contour - 2' Interval |
|                      | School Property                      |                             |                             |                                    |
|                      | Public Parcels - Restricted Access   |                             |                             |                                    |



Potential Occurrences of Threatened, Endangered & Sensitive Animal Species In Study Area:

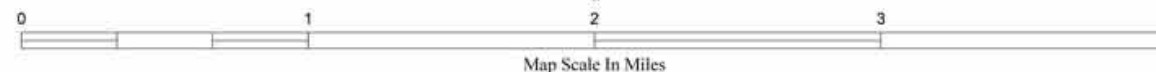
Northern Goshawk  
Short-Eared Owl  
Burrowing Owl  
Ferruginous Hawk  
Greater Sage Grouse  
Bald Eagle  
Long-Billed Curlew  
Western Pearlshell

Source: Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

GIS Data Download Site: <http://dwrcdc.nr.utah.gov/ucdc/DownloadGIS/disclaim.htm>

File: TES20060901.zip

Data Format: Shapefile



Map Scale In Miles

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## SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN







## South Jordan City, UT - GRASP® Inventory - Park Components

Park Name	Component	Quantity
9400 S Entry Park	Entrance Feature	1.00
Ascot Downs Park	Open Turf	1.00
Ascot Downs Park	Pavilion	1.00
Ascot Downs Park	Playground	1.00
Bingham Trailhead	Trailhead	1.00
Bolton Park	Open Turf	1.00
Bolton Park	Playground	1.00
Country Crossing Park	Open Turf	1.00
Country Crossing Park	Pavilion	1.00
Country Crossing Park	Playground	1.00
Daybreak Linear HOA	Basketball	2.00
Daybreak Linear HOA	Community Garden	1.00
Daybreak Linear HOA	Natural Area	1.00
Daybreak Linear HOA	Open Turf	2.00
Daybreak Linear HOA	Pavilion	1.00
Daybreak Linear HOA	Splash Pad	1.00
Daybreak Linear HOA	Volleyball	1.00
Daybreak Linear HOA	Volleyball	1.00
Equestrian Center	Events Building	1.00
Equestrian Center	Polo Grounds	1.00
Equestrian Center	Poultry Barn	1.00
Equestrian Center	Race Track	1.00
Equestrian Center	Rodeo Grounds	2.00
Equestrian Center	Stables	3.00
Equestrian Center	Stables	7.00
Equestrian Center	Training Areas	5.00
Glenmoor Ball Diamond	Ballfield	1.00
Jordan Ridge Park	Basketball	0.50
Jordan Ridge Park	Loop Walk	1.00
Jordan Ridge Park	Multipurpose Field	2.00
Jordan Ridge Park	Pavilion	1.00
Jordan Ridge Park	Pavilion	1.00
Jordan Ridge Park	Pavilion	1.00
Jordan Ridge Park	Pavilion	1.00
Jordan Ridge Park	Pavilion	1.00
Jordan Ridge Park	Playground	1.00
Jordan Ridge Park	Tennis	2.00
Kilmuir North	Playground	1.00
Kilmuir South	Natural Area	1.00
Lucas Del Park	Open Turf	1.00
Main Street Park and The Plaza at Town Center	Fountain / Ice Rink	1.00
Main Street Park and The Plaza at Town Center	Public Art	1.00
Main Street Park and The Plaza at Town Center	Public Art	1.00
Main Street Park and The Plaza at Town Center	Warming Hut	1.00
Main Street Park and The Plaza at Town Center	Warming Stands	4.00
Marv Jensen Park	Multipurpose Field	3.00

Park Name	Component	Quantity
Midas Creek Park	Natural Area	1.00
Midas Creek Park	Open Turf	1.00
Midas Creek Park	Playground	1.00
Midas Creek Pond	Open Turf	1.00
Midas Creek Pond	Open Turf	0.00
Midas Creek Pond	Pavilion	1.00
Midas Creek Pond	Pavilion	1.00
Midas Creek Pond	Playground	1.00
Midas Creek Pond	Playground	1.00
Midas Creek Pond	Volleyball	1.00
Mulligan's Golf Course	Batting Cages	1.00
Mulligan's Golf Course	Driving Range	1.00
Mulligan's Golf Course	Driving Range	1.00
Mulligan's Golf Course	Golf Course	0.50
Mulligan's Golf Course	Golf Course	0.50
Mulligan's Golf Course	Mini Golf	2.00
Oquirrh Open Space	Natural Area	1.00
Oquirrh Park	Multipurpose Field	2.00
Oquirrh Park	Open Turf	1.00
Oquirrh Park	Pavilion	1.00
Oquirrh Park	Pavilion	1.00
Oquirrh Park	Pavilion	1.00
Oquirrh Park	Playground	1.00
Oquirrh Park	Splash Pad	1.00
Prospector Park	Basketball	1.00
Prospector Park	Loop Walk	1.00
Prospector Park	Open Turf	1.00
Prospector Park	Pavilion	1.00
Prospector Park	Pavilion	1.00
Prospector Park	Playground	1.00
Prospector Park	Volleyball	1.00
Riverfront Park - East	Natural Area	1.00
Riverfront Park - East	Open Water	1.00
Riverfront Park - East	Pavilion	1.00
Riverfront Park - East	Pavilion	1.00
Riverfront Park - East	Pavilion	1.00
Riverfront Park - East	Pavilion	1.00
Riverfront Park - East	Pavilion	1.00
Riverfront Park - East	Pavilion	1.00
Riverfront Park - East	Pavilion	1.00
Riverfront Park - East	Pavilion	1.00
Riverfront Park - East	Pavilion	1.00
Riverfront Park - Midas Ponds	Loop Walk	1.00
Riverfront Park - Midas Ponds	Natural Area	1.00
Riverfront Park - Midas Ponds	Open Water	1.00
Riverfront Park - Midas Ponds	Pavilion	1.00
Riverfront Park - Midas Ponds	Pavilion	1.00
Riverfront Park - Midas Ponds	Pavilion	1.00

Park Name	Component	Quantity
Riverfront Park - West	Loop Walk	1.00
Riverfront Park - West	Pavilion	1.00
Riverfront Park - West	Pavilion	1.00
Riverfront Park - West	Pavilion	1.00
Skye Park	Basketball	1.00
Skye Park	Loop Walk	1.00
Skye Park	Open Turf	1.00
Skye Park	Pavilion	1.00
Skye Park	Playground	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Ballfield	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Ballfield	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Ballfield	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Ballfield	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Ballfield	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Ballfield	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Ballfield	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Ballfield	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Football Field	5.00
South Jordan City Park	Horseshoe Pits	0.00
South Jordan City Park	Loop Walk	2.00
South Jordan City Park	Multipurpose Field	2.00
South Jordan City Park	Open Turf	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Open Turf	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Pavilion	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Pavilion	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Pavilion	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Pavilion	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Pavilion	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Pavilion	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Pavilion	2.00
South Jordan City Park	Pavilion	2.00
South Jordan City Park	Playground	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Playground	0.00
South Jordan City Park	Rodeo Arena	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Skate Park	1.00
South Jordan City Park	Tennis	6.00
South Jordan City Park	Volleyball	1.00
Stonehaven Park	Basketball	1.00
Stonehaven Park	Horseshoe Pits	2.00
Stonehaven Park	Open Turf	1.00
Stonehaven Park	Open Turf	1.00
Stonehaven Park	Pavilion	1.00
Stonehaven Park	Playground	1.00
Stonehaven Park	Tennis	1.00
Stonehaven Park	Volleyball	1.00
Triangle Park	Basketball	0.50
Triangle Park	Open Turf	1.00
Triangle Park	Playground	1.00
Yorkshire Park	Open Turf	1.00
Yorkshire Park	Playground	1.00

### South Jordan City, UT - GRASP® School Components

School Name	Component	Quantity
Daybreak Elem.	Multipurpose Field	2.00
Daybreak Elem.	Playground	1.00
Daybreak Elem.	Playground	1.00
Daybreak Elem.	Playpad	2.00
Elk Meadows Elem.	Multipurpose Field	2.00
Elk Meadows Elem.	Playground	1.00
Elk Meadows Elem.	Playground	1.00
Elk Meadows Elem.	Playpad	2.00
Elk Ridge Middle	Ballfield	1.00
Elk Ridge Middle	Ballfield	1.00
Elk Ridge Middle	Multipurpose Field	2.00
Monte Vista Elem.	Multipurpose Field	2.00
Monte Vista Elem.	Playground	1.00
Monte Vista Elem.	Playground	1.00
Monte Vista Elem.	Playpad	1.00
South Jordan Elem.	Multipurpose Field	1.00
South Jordan Elem.	Playground	1.00
South Jordan Elem.	Playground	1.00
South Jordan Elem.	Playpad	1.00
South Jordan Middle	Multipurpose Field	3.00
Welby Elem.	Multipurpose Field	2.00
Welby Elem.	Playground	1.00
Welby Elem.	Playpad	1.00

## South Jordan City, UT - GRASP® Indoor Components

Faculty Name	Space Type	Quantity
Community / Senior Center	Beauty Salon	1.00
Community / Senior Center	Computer Room	1.00
Community / Senior Center	Day Room/ Lounge	1.00
Community / Senior Center	Entry Desk	1.00
Community / Senior Center	Gathering Area / Multipurpose Space	1.00
Community / Senior Center	Multipurpose Room	1.00
Community / Senior Center	Office Space	1.00
Community / Senior Center	Restrooms	1.00
Fitness Center	Cardio	1.00
Fitness Center	Entry Desk	1.00
Fitness Center	Fitness Room	2.00
Fitness Center	Gym	1.00
Fitness Center	Lap Pool	1.00
Fitness Center	Leisure Pool	1.00
Fitness Center	Locker Rooms	1.00
Fitness Center	Office Space	1.00
Fitness Center	Party Room	1.00
Fitness Center	Restrooms	1.00
Fitness Center	Track (Indoor)	1.00
Fitness Center	Weight	1.00
Gale Center of History & Culture	Dugout House Exhibit	1.00
Gale Center of History & Culture	Entry Desk	1.00
Gale Center of History & Culture	Farm Machinery Exhibit	1.00
Gale Center of History & Culture	Grainery	1.00
Gale Center of History & Culture	Indoor Displays	4.00
Gale Center of History & Culture	Meeting Room	1.00
Gale Center of History & Culture	Restrooms	1.00
Marv Jensen	Activity Room	2.00
Marv Jensen	Basketball	0.75
Marv Jensen	Cardio Room	1.00
Marv Jensen	Entry Desk	1.00
Marv Jensen	Indoor Pool	1.00
Marv Jensen	Racquetball	5.00
Marv Jensen	Weight Room	1.00





## **Appendix C – Grant Opportunities**



# **Grant Opportunities Related to Parks and Recreation**

## **Federal Government Opportunities (Specific to Parks and Recreation)**

### **The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)**

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) has two components:

- A federal program that funds the purchase of land and water areas for conservation and recreation purposes; and
- A state matching-grants program that provides funds to states for planning, developing, and acquiring land and water areas for state and local space and natural resource protection, and recreation enhancement.

A state or local agency's access to the funds is contingent upon them matching the funds on a 50-50 basis. Regulations allow in-kind contributions of labor, equipment, materials, or land to be used as the matching source.

Grant guidelines and applications are available online at <http://www.stateparks.utah.gov/grants> or from the mailing address below.

Utah Division of Parks and Recreation  
Dept. of Natural Resources  
1594 West North Temple, Suite 116  
PO Box 146001  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6001

### **Environmental Protection Agency**

#### **Technical Assistance Grant**

To apply for a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG), the agency should send the EPA a Letter of Intent. The EPA will then notify the community, the agency fills out the appropriate paperwork, the EPA awards the grant and the agency hires a technical advisor.

#### **Environmental Education Grant Program**

[www.epa.gov/enviroed/grants.html](http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/grants.html)

Project grants up to \$25,000 awarded in EPA's ten regional offices support environmental education projects that enhance the public's awareness and knowledge to make informed decisions that affect environmental quality. Grants of more than \$25,000 are awarded at EPA Headquarters in Washington, DC.

**Sustainable Development Challenge Grants**

[www.epa.gov/ecocommunity/sdcg](http://www.epa.gov/ecocommunity/sdcg)

Formula funding to states, re-granted to programs that encourage creative, locally developed projects that address serious environmental problems through the application of sustainable development strategies.

**United States Department of Agriculture**

**Urban and Community Forestry Program**

[www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/ucf\\_general.htm](http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/ucf_general.htm)

Competitive project grants, awarded through regional divisions, (www.fs.fed.us/spf/COOP/udf\_regions.htm) to support people in urban areas and community settings to sustain shade trees, forest lands, and open spaces.

**United States Department of Education**

**21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC)**

[www.ed.gov/21stcclc/](http://www.ed.gov/21stcclc/)

Competitive federal project grants awarded to after-school, weekend, and summer programs for youth that provide expanded learning opportunities in a safe, drug-free, and supervised environment. The 21st CCLC Program is a key component of President Bush's No Child Left Behind Act. It is an opportunity for students and their families to continue to learn new skills and discover new abilities after the school day has ended. Congress has supported this initiative by appropriating \$1 billion for after school programs in Fiscal Year (FY) 2002 (up from \$846 million in 2001). For a complete listing of 21st CCLC awards, go to the program website.

**United States Department of Transportation**

**Recreational Trails Program (RTP)**

[www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/rectrails/index.htm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/rectrails/index.htm)

The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) is a grant program of the Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). This program provides funds to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both non-motorized and motorized recreational trail uses. Utah is expected to receive \$1,303,505 in grant dollars in FY 2007.

Each State administers its own program. Utah municipalities that are interested in applying for these grants should contact:

Division of Parks and Recreation  
Dept. of Natural Resources  
1594 West North Temple, Suite 116  
PO Box 146001  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6001

Tel: 801-538-7344  
Fax: 801-538-7378  
[johnknudson@utah.gov](mailto:johnknudson@utah.gov)

## **State Opportunities (Specific to Recreation and Parks)**

### **LeRay McAllister Critical Land Conservation Fund**

*Contact:* <http://planning.utah.gov/leraymcallister.htm>

*Process:* Application information is available at the website above. A pre-application is required before a full application is submitted. The Fund provides up to 50% of the project's total cost.

*What:* Funds support the conservation of agricultural lands, wildlife habitat, watershed protection, and other culturally or historically unique landscapes. The Fund is administered by the Quality Growth Commission, a Governor- appointed Board.

### **Utah Trails and Pathways/Non-Motorized Trails Program**

*Contact:* <http://www.stateparks.utah.gov/grants/default.htm>

*When:* Grants are awarded in the fall by the Board of Utah State Parks and Recreation.

*How much:* Grants from \$5,000-\$100,000 are available to federal, state or local government entities. The applicant must provide 50% of the total project cost (that can include in kind expenditures or the value of volunteers and donations).

*What:* Funding is available for the planning, acquisition, and development of recreation trails.

## **County Opportunities (Specific to Recreation and Parks)**

### **Zoo, Arts and Parks (ZAP) Program- Parks and Recreation Projects**

*Contact:* <http://www.zap.slco.org/html/parksandrec.html>

*When:* Applications are due in January

*How much:* In June 2006, the Salt Lake County Council approved 24 projects totaling \$65 million that will be fully or partially funded through the ZAP-Recreation fund. (Funds are generated from a .1 cent sales tax.)

*What:* Funding is available for the acquisition, construction, renovation and equipping of recreational facilities and related improvements.

## **Private Foundation Opportunities (Specific to Recreation and Parks)**

### **American Greenways**

*Contact:* <http://www.conservationfund.org/?article=2106>

*When:* Applications may be submitted from March 1 to June 1 of each calendar year. The final deadline for submitting applications and other required materials is **June 1**. The announcement of awards will be made in early fall.

*How much:* The maximum grant award is \$2,500, although most grants will range from \$500 to \$1,000.

*What:* The Eastman Kodak American Greenways Awards, a partnership involving Kodak, the Conservation Fund, and the National Geographic Society, provides small grants to stimulate the planning and design of greenways in communities.

**Frank Stanley Beveridge Foundation, Inc.**

The Florida-based Beveridge Foundation was established in Massachusetts in 1947 by Frank Stanley Beveridge, the founder of Stanley Home Products, Inc. Today the Foundation considers grant proposals in some two dozen institutional/program activity areas, including animal related, arts and culture, civil rights, community improvement, conservation/environment, crime, disasters/safety, diseases/medical disciplines, education, employment, food and agriculture, health - general & rehabilitative, housing, human services, mental health - crisis intervention, philanthropy/voluntarism, public affairs and society benefit, recreation, religion, science, social sciences, and youth development. The stated purpose of the Foundation's Web site, however, is to determine whether potential applicants are eligible to receive grants from the Foundation. In addition to a self-administered interactive survey to help grant seekers determine whether they meet the Foundation's basic eligibility requirements, visitors to the site will find a biography of Mr. Beveridge, a recent grants list, a listing of the Foundation's officers and directors, and contact information.

**The Captain Planet Foundation**

Contact: <http://www.turner.com/cpf>

When: Deadline is March 31

How much: \$250 - \$2,000

What: Grants support hands on environmental projects for children and youth. The organization's objective is to encourage innovative programs that work with children individually and collectively to solve environmental problems in their communities.

**Louis Calder Foundation**

230 Park Avenue, Suite 1525, New York, NY 10169

Contact: (212) 687-1680 <http://www.lcfnyc.org>

How much: \$5,000 to \$50,000

What: The foundation strives primarily to provide opportunities for children and youth to access meaningful non-school hour programming that provides nurturing, enriching experiences and stimulates aspirations, enabling them to develop to their fullest potential.

**Hasbro Children's Foundation**

32 West 23 Street, New York, NY 10010, <http://www.hasbro.org>

When: Rolling deadline

How much: Average \$500-\$35,000

What: Seek to fund fully integrated universally accessible playgrounds. Priority is given to economically disadvantaged areas.

**Merck Family Fund**

303 Adams Street, Milton, MA 02186

Contact: <http://www.merckff.org>

When: No deadline

How much: \$15,000 to \$35,000

What: Grants are for community-based conservation groups. New requests for support to the Merck Family Fund should be made by a letter of inquiry rather than with a full proposal or a request for a personal meeting. The letter should not exceed two pages and should concisely describe the project, its purpose, its likely impact, and the amount being requested. The letter should also briefly describe the organization and the overall budget. The Fund's staff will review the letter and decide whether to invite a full proposal. Letters of inquiry are acknowledged as soon as possible. The Fund strongly prefers applications printed double-sided on non-chlorine bleached 100% recycled or alternative paper, and organizations that have a commitment to recycled and reused products throughout their work.

**The Merck Foundation**

303 Adams Street, Milton, MA 02186

Contact: <http://www.merckff.org>

When: No deadline but only invited proposals will be considered

How much: \$10,000 - \$35,000

What: Supports work by communities with few resources who are confronting significant social, economic, and environmental challenges. The two areas of focus for the Fund are to a) create green and open space, and b) support youth as agents of social change. Projects falling under this first category can range from encouraging local residents to reclaim, improve, and maintain community gardens, land with the potential for recreational or educational uses, and under-utilized open space; build local, grassroots organizations, provide technical assistance, and advocate at a city-wide level for the enhancement of open space; and provide additional benefits to the community, such as employment training, fresh food, or economic opportunities. Under the second category, projects should involve youth in the design, operation, and evaluation of a project; train youth to learn skills, develop relationships, and gain experience while making a positive impact on the community; support youth to research issues of concern, design strategies for change, and implement action plans; and identify youth as important stakeholders in the health and well-being of the community.

**JP Morgan Chase Foundation**

Contact: (212) 332-4100

When: One deadline per year for each grant area

How much: \$2,000 to \$5,000

What: Offers grants in three areas: Arts & Culture, Community Development, and Pre-Collegiate Education. Will fund general operating costs of not-for-profit groups.



**National Gardening Association**

*Contact:* 180 Flynn Avenue, Burlington VT 05401 800-538-7476 x603;  
eddept@garden.org, <http://www.kidsgardening.com/grants.asp>

**Youth Garden Grant**

*When:* Deadline is Mid-November

*How Much:* Tools, seeds and garden products valued at an average of \$700

*What:* The NGA will award \$700 worth of gardening supplies to 300 schools, neighborhood groups, community centers or other organizations working with groups of at least 15 children between the ages of three and 18 years. Selection of leaders will be based on leadership, educational, social and/or environmental programming, innovation and sustainability, need and community support.

**Charles Stewart Mott Foundation**

Established in 1926 by industrialist Charles Stewart Mott, the Flint, Michigan-based Mott Foundation makes grants in the United States and, on a limited geographic basis, internationally, in four broad program areas: civil society, the environment, philanthropy in Flint, MI, and poverty. These programs, in turn, are divided into more specific areas: the civil society program focuses on the United States, South Africa, Central/Eastern Europe, Russia, and the newly created Republics; the environment program is devoted to reform of international lending and trade policies, prevention of toxic pollution, protection of the Great Lakes ecosystem, and special initiatives; the Flint program concentrates on institutional capacity building, arts and recreation, economic and community development, and education; and the poverty program focuses on building communities, strengthening families, improving education, economic opportunity, and cross-cutting initiatives. In addition to detailed application guidelines and a biography of Charles Stewart Mott, the Foundation's well-organized Web site offers a searchable grants database, dozens of links to grantee Web sites, a list of publications available through the Foundation, copy of latest annual report, and related stories in each broad program area.

**National Tree Trust Community Tree Planting Grant**

*Contact:* [www.nationaltreetrust.org](http://www.nationaltreetrust.org)

*When:* They anticipate having complete details of their new program structure in late summer 2003.

*What:* The National Tree Trust is currently reviewing, revising and consolidating its grant programs. As part of this effort, NTT is working with its partners to examine the existing and future needs of organizations working in the field of urban and community forestry. It is known that the current structure of existing NTT grant programs, including Community Tree Planting (CTP), Growing Together (GT) and Partnership Enhancement Monetary Grant Program (PEP) will change in 2004. NTT is developing an expanded monetary grant program to serve the needs of its targeted audience.

**Prospect Hill Foundation**

99 Park Avenue, Suite 2220, New York, NY 10016-1601

Contact: (212) 370-1165

<http://www.fdncenter.org/grantmaker/prospecthill/index.html>

When: No deadline

How much: Up to \$50,000

What: Grants are given to environmental conservation. The request should be in the form of a letter (three pages maximum) that summarizes the applicant organization's history and goals; the project for which funding is sought; and the contribution of the project to other work in the field and/or to the organization's own development. In addition, requests should include the organization's total (current and proposed) budget and staff size; the project budget; project dates; potential sources of project support; and a list of the organization's board of directors. Submit two copies.

**Rockefeller Brothers Fund**

437 Madison Avenue, 37th Floor, New York, New York 10022-7001

Contact: Benjamin R. Shute, Jr., 212.812.4200

<http://www.rbf.org>

When: No Deadline

How much: \$25,000-\$100,000

What: Grants given to community based organizations

**TriMix Foundation**

Contact: Lynn Zarrella at 401-885-4680x10, or [grants@trimixfoundation.org](mailto:grants@trimixfoundation.org)

<http://www.trimixfoundation.org>

When: Deadline is in May

How much: Up to \$15,000

What: Supports programs and initiatives designed to improve the lives of children and build cohesive neighborhoods and communities.

**Trust for Public Land (TPL)**

666 Broadway, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10012

**Neighborhood Open Space Management Grant Program**

Contact: Alban Calderon, (212) 677-7171

<http://www.tpl.org>

When: Annual deadline is January 31

How much: Average \$500-\$2000, some more, some less

What: Grants to help groups more effectively manage local open spaces in low- to moderate-income neighborhoods. Primarily for community gardens but will consider parklands that have been reclaimed after being ill-treated or underused.

Additionally, the Trust for Public Land's (TPL) Conservation Finance Program provides professional, technical assistance and campaign services to state and local government executives, legislatures, and public agencies that need to research and evaluate conservation finance options.

**Laura B. Volger Foundation, Inc.**

P.O. Box 610508, Bayside, NY 11361-0508

Contact: (718) 423-3000

<http://www.fdncenter.org/grantmaker/volger>

When: January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1

How much: Between \$2,500 and \$5,000

What: These grants are awarded to organizations concerned with the health, well being, and education of children, the disadvantaged, and the elderly. Specific programs or projects are preferred rather than general operating support or capital programs. Groups should be a registered 501(c)(3) nonprofit.

**Corporate Opportunities (Specific to Recreation and Parks)**

**Banks**

The Community Reinvestment Act requires banks to invest in the communities in which they collect deposits. Because of this, most large banks have a centrally-administered community grants program that you can apply to for small grants, usually at the beginning of the year. The branch managers of these banks also have money that they can give to neighborhood community groups at their discretion. To get a larger grant, your program should probably include some kind of economic development, like employing local youth.

**Independence Community Foundation**

182 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn NY 11201

Contact: (718) 722-2300, or [inquiries@icfny.org](mailto:inquiries@icfny.org)

When: Rolling

How much: \$500 to \$5,000

What: Supports neighborhood-based groups working in three areas: Neighborhood Renewal; Education, Culture and the Arts; and Community Quality of Life. Small grants are also given by the branches of the Independence Community Bank.

**Ben & Jerry's Foundation**

30 Community Drive, South Burlington, VT 05403-6828

Contact: (802) 846-1500, <http://www.benjerry.com/foundation>

When: Ongoing

How much: \$1,000 to \$15,000

What: Funds non-profit organizations working for progressive social change by addressing the underlying concerns of social and environmental problems. Submit a letter of inquiry to apply.

**Canon U.S.A. Inc.**

[www.usa.canon.com/templatedata/AboutCanon/ciwccintro.html](http://www.usa.canon.com/templatedata/AboutCanon/ciwccintro.html)

Canon U.S.A. Inc. supports environmental efforts through its Clean Earth Campaign, based in Lake Success, NY. The program supports programs in four areas. Recycling is primarily addressed through the Canon Cartridge Recycling Program, which keeps empty ink cartridges from being placed in landfills or similar facilities.

Exhibition into the Parks teaches conservation to old and young through research methods using donated Canon products -- cameras, camcorders, binoculars, etc. The Science category is for science-based conservation programs. Finally, the Outdoor Appreciation heading encompasses three educational awards: the Canon National Parks Science Scholars is a three-year scholarship for doctoral students doing environmental research on National Park ecosystems, the Envirothon is a year-long environmental curriculum culminating in a competition for high school students, and the program sponsors the PBS "Nature" series. The site includes a section of Good News press releases detailing the company's giving.

**The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company**

[www.goodyear.com](http://www.goodyear.com)

Based in Akron, Ohio, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company "seeks to be a socially aware and responsive global citizen, wherever it operates or does business."

Goodyear participates in organizations that seek to elevate the aspirations of and provide opportunities for the young and disadvantaged, through summer work-study programs, scholarships, recreational offerings, and employment opportunities.

**The Janx Foundation, Inc.**

c/o Janx Partners, L.P., One Gateway Center, Suite 900, Newark, NJ 07102

*Contact:* Community Training and Assistance Center, (617) 423-1444

*http://www.fdncenter.org/grantmaker/janx*

*How much:* Usually between \$5,000 and \$10,000

*What:* The Janx Foundation's primary emphasis is supporting non-profit, youth development programs that focus on fostering skills necessary to succeed in school, the workforce, and life in general.

**Recreational Equipment, Inc.**

[www.rei.com/reihtml/about\\_rei/gives.html?stat=side\\_32](http://www.rei.com/reihtml/about_rei/gives.html?stat=side_32)

Recreational Equipment, Inc. (REI) of Washington is helping build a lasting legacy of trails, rivers, and wildlands for generations to come and ensuring ongoing programs to help people of all ages and experiences participate. The Grant program supports organizations nominated solely through REI employees. REI's charitable giving focuses support on projects that protect outdoor places for recreation and help increase participation in outdoor activities. The program is divided in two areas: Conservation Grants and Outdoor Recreation Grants.

**Windhover Foundation**

<http://www.qg.com/whoarewe/windhover.html>

The Windhover Foundation was founded in 1983 as the charitable arm of the Pewaukee, Wisconsin Quad/Graphics company to fund "organizations focused on meeting a pressing, unfilled need, whether social, educational, cultural or otherwise." The Foundation also grants seed money to upstarts of "maverick intent," along with organizations such as hospices, women's centers, libraries, playgrounds, parks and arenas.

**Grantmaking Public Charities (Specific to Recreation and Parks)****International Youth Federation**

[www.iyfnet.org](http://www.iyfnet.org)

The International Youth Foundation promotes the positive development of children and youth, ages 5 to 20, around the world by supporting programs that focus on such areas as vocational training, health education, recreation, cultural tolerance, environmental awareness, and the development of leadership, conflict resolution, and decision-making skills.

**Federal Government Opportunities in the Arts****Environmental Protection Agency**

Brownfields Pilots and Demonstrations

[www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/pilot.htm](http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/pilot.htm)

Competitive project grants awarded through regional offices to address serious contamination issues, including contaminants from art supplies and assessments of sites for redevelopment into arts districts.

**National Endowment for the Arts**

Organizational Capacity

[www.arts.gov/guide/Orgs03/OrgIndex.html](http://www.arts.gov/guide/Orgs03/OrgIndex.html)

Supports the development of arts organizations that are stable and generate public confidence. For FY 2003, the Arts Endowment continues to emphasize projects that develop future arts leaders and enhance the skills of those who are already working in the field. In addition, the Endowment is committed to projects that are designed to assist arts organizations in becoming more effective.

### Partnership Agreements

[www.arts.gov/guide/Partnership02/Pshipindex.html](http://www.arts.gov/guide/Partnership02/Pshipindex.html)

Partnership agreements with state arts agencies are made in three areas: arts education activities; arts in under-served communities; and grant, service, or administrative programs. Seven regional arts organizations of state arts agencies receive support in two areas: presenting and touring and grant, service, or administrative programs. Grant support and cooperative agreements are also awarded for services provided at a national level to state arts agencies.

### Federal Partnerships

[www.arts.gov/partner/index.html](http://www.arts.gov/partner/index.html)

The National Endowment for the Arts has partnered with other federal departments in pilot programs that provide competitive grants and cooperative agreements demonstrating how the arts play an integral role in improving the quality of life for youth, families and communities. Past partnerships have included the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of Education, the Employment Training Administration (ETA) of the U.S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) of the U.S. Department of Justice.

### Access

[www.arts.gov/guide/Orgs03/OrgIndex.html](http://www.arts.gov/guide/Orgs03/OrgIndex.html)

Making quality art as broadly available as possible. Access encompasses a wide variety of projects that seek to make the arts more widely available. Access projects often seek to reach those in underserved areas; or those whose opportunities to participate in the arts may be limited by age, disability, language, or educational, geographic, ethnic, or economic constraints.

### **National Endowment of the Humanities**

#### Office of Challenge Grants

[www.neh.gov/whoweare/overview.html](http://www.neh.gov/whoweare/overview.html)

Competitive grants to nonprofit institutions to establish or increase endowments, therefore guaranteeing long-term support for a variety of humanities needs. Funds may also be used for limited direct capital expenditures.

#### Office of Federal/State Partnership

[www.neh.gov/whoweare/overview.html](http://www.neh.gov/whoweare/overview.html)

Formula funding to all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Territories for state councils that sub-grant on a competitive basis to projects within the state.

**United States Department of Agriculture****Arts and Rural Assistance Grant Program**

[www.arts.endow.gov/partner/Rural.html](http://www.arts.endow.gov/partner/Rural.html)

A partnership between the National Endowment for the Arts and the Forest Service, which supports arts-based projects in three areas: 1) the arts and economic development; 2) the arts and community development; and 3) the arts and community heritage. Offered annually in selected Forest Service Regions through the State and Private Forestry/Cooperative Forestry Program.

**United States Department of Education****Arts in Education**

[www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SIP/programs/aie.html](http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SIP/programs/aie.html)

Support for the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts Education Program, music educators, and innovative programs in arts education.

**Education Program Strategies**

[www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SIP/programs/index.html](http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SIP/programs/index.html)

Support to state agencies, re-granted through competitive grants to local districts.

**United States Department of Justice****Art Programs for At-Risk Youth**

[www.arts.gov/partner/Arts4youth.html](http://www.arts.gov/partner/Arts4youth.html)

Support for technical assistance at three pilot sites to develop, implement, and assess an arts program for youth at risk of delinquency and other problem behaviors during after school hours and summer months.

**Corporate Opportunities in the Arts****AT&T Foundation**

<http://www.att.com/foundation/programs/arts.html/>

The AT&T Foundation focuses its support for the arts on extending the availability of the arts to a wider audience, funding innovative projects that collectively create a legacy for the future. The creation and presentation of new artistic work, the exhibition of contemporary art, the celebration of cultural diversity, and the collaboration of the arts and technology are among the foundation's primary areas of interest.

**Bank of America Foundation**

<http://www.bankofamerica.com/foundation/index.cfm?N1=category>

The Bank of America Foundation considers the arts a crucial ingredient in the economic and cultural development of a community, and supports arts education, arts organizations, and programs that address audience growth and accessibility in the visual and performing arts.



**Exxon Mobil Foundation**

<http://www2.exxonmobil.com/Corporate/About/CommunityPartnerships/CorpCommunityPartnership.asp>

In addition to supporting arts and cultural organizations, museums, and historical associations, the Exxon Mobile Foundation has supported Exxon Mobil's Masterpiece Theatre on PBS for more than thirty years.

**Fleet Boston Financial Foundation**

[http://www.fleet.com/about\\_inthecommunity\\_fleetbostonfinancialfoundation.asp](http://www.fleet.com/about_inthecommunity_fleetbostonfinancialfoundation.asp)

The Fleet Boston Financial Foundation supports cultural programming that promotes artistic expression and creativity, and that allows greater access for those traditionally underserved by cultural and artistic institutions. Special emphasis is placed on cultural activities that enrich the lives of children and youth; community and grassroots performances; and projects that promote increased access to the arts.

**General Motors Foundation**

[http://www.gm.com/company/beliefs\\_policies/philanthropy/](http://www.gm.com/company/beliefs_policies/philanthropy/)

In communities where General Motors has a corporate presence, the GM Foundation supports a variety of arts and cultural organizations in an effort to promote awareness of the arts, appreciation for diverse cultures, and implementation of arts in education programs.

**MetLife Foundation**

<http://www.metlife.com/Applications/Corporate/WPS/CDA/PageGenerator/0,1674,P284,00.html>

The MetLife Foundation provides grants to a variety of cultural organizations and projects throughout the country, with an emphasis on those with large and diverse audiences that help promote greater understanding among different cultures, and arts education initiatives that contribute to the development of young people. In addition, MetLife's national YouthARTS Resource Initiative, a collaboration between the foundation and Americans for the Arts, supports arts education programs designed specifically for at-risk youth.

**Philip Morris Companies**

[http://www.philipmorris.com/philanthropy/culture/culture\\_grant\\_guide.asp](http://www.philipmorris.com/philanthropy/culture/culture_grant_guide.asp)

Philip Morris' Cultural Program supports support innovative and culturally diverse artists and arts organizations — including those charting new territory, both in message and in medium — in three core disciplines: dance, theater, and the visual arts. In addition, the company plans to support a small number of advocacy organizations, arts and education programs, and major sponsorship projects in all areas of the arts. New this year: The company is requesting that most proposals be submitted online.

## **More Federal Government Opportunities**

### **United States Department of Agriculture**

#### **Rural Community Assistance Programs**

[www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/rca.htm](http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/rca.htm)

Competitive awards and grants through regional offices that facilitate and foster sustainable community development, linking community assistance and resource management. Rural community assistance efforts include themes of healthy communities, appropriately diverse economies, and sustainable ecosystems.

#### **Fund for Rural America**

[www.reeusda.gov/fra](http://www.reeusda.gov/fra)

A competitive program supporting awards for research, extension and education grants addressing key issues that contribute to economic diversification and sustainable development in rural areas. The focus is preservation of economic viability of rural communities.

#### **Community Facilities Guaranteed Loan Program**

[www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/ProgramBriefs/brief\\_cp\\_direct.htm](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/ProgramBriefs/brief_cp_direct.htm)

Direct loans to nonprofit and public entities for the construction of essential community facilities. Most loans are made at below-market interest rates and are aimed at serving financially challenged rural areas. Allowed expenses include purchase of land needed for construction of the facility, necessary professional fees, and equipment and operating costs. Essential community facilities include “Cultural and Educational Facilities” including museums and outdoor theatres. For more information see [www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/cf/essent\\_facil.htm](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/cf/essent_facil.htm).

#### **Community Facilities Grant Program**

[www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/ProgramBriefs/brief\\_cp\\_grant.htm](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/ProgramBriefs/brief_cp_grant.htm)

Competitive grants to assist in the development of essential community facilities in rural areas and towns of up to 20,000 in population. Facilities include museums and outdoor theaters, and non-profit organizations are eligible to apply. Applications are through the USDA Rural Development Field Office.

#### **Economic Action Programs**

[www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/eap.htm](http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/eap.htm)

Support to help rural communities build skills, networks, and strategies to address social, environmental and economic changes. Applications are processed through the state office and compete on a regional basis.

**United States Department of Commerce**  
**Public Works Development Facilities Program**

[www.doc.gov/eda/html/pwprog.htm](http://www.doc.gov/eda/html/pwprog.htm)

Grants to help distressed communities attract new industry, encourage business expansion, diversify local economies, and generate long-term, private sector jobs. This can include business incubator facilities, technology projects and sustainable development activities. Applications through the regional office of the EDA.

**Short Term Planning Grants**

[www.doc.gov/eda/](http://www.doc.gov/eda/)

Planning grants to states, sub-state planning regions and urban areas to assist economic development planning and implementation activities such as economic analysis, definition of economic development goals, determination of project opportunities and the formulation and implementation of development programs that include systematic efforts to generate employment opportunities, reduce unemployment and increase incomes.

**Local Technical Assistance**

[www.doc.gov/eda/](http://www.doc.gov/eda/)

Grants to assist in solving specific economic development problems, respond to developmental opportunities, and build and expand local organizational capacity in distressed areas.

**United States Department of Health and Human Services**

**Head Start: Early Head Start**

[www2.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb/about/programs/ehs.htm](http://www2.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb/about/programs/ehs.htm)

Competitive project grants awarded through regional offices to provide comprehensive health, educational, nutritional, social, and other services that bridge the gap between economically disadvantaged children and their peers. Early Head Start helps parents move toward self-sufficiency.

**United States Department of Housing and Urban Development**

**Economic Development Initiative (EDI)**

[www.hud.gov/cpd/oed/programs.html](http://www.hud.gov/cpd/oed/programs.html)

Competitive federal project grants awarded to states and communities with and without Community Development Block Grant entitlements to enhance both the security of loans guaranteed through the Economic Development Loan Fund and the feasibility of the large economic development and revitalization projects they finance. Increasing access to capital for entrepreneurs and small business has emerged as a key component of the job growth strategy employed by EDI.

## **Volunteer Grant Opportunities**

### **Corporation for National and Community Service**

#### **AmeriCorps**

[www.americorps.org](http://www.americorps.org)

Formula grants awarded to states to provide one year full-time employment for individuals 17 years or older to help solve community problems through direct and indirect service in the areas of education, public safety, the environment, and other human needs such as health and housing.

#### **AmeriCorps VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America)**

[www.cns.gov/stateprofiles/](http://www.cns.gov/stateprofiles/)

Formula grants awarded to states for programs that provide full-time one year service to individuals 18 years or older with a bachelor's degree or three years of related volunteer/job experience. Individuals serve through private organizations and public nonprofit agencies that address issues related to poverty including public health education, the environment, and employment that creates long-term sustainable benefits at a community level.







PERSPECTIVE A: INVENTORY

LEGEND

- Inventory

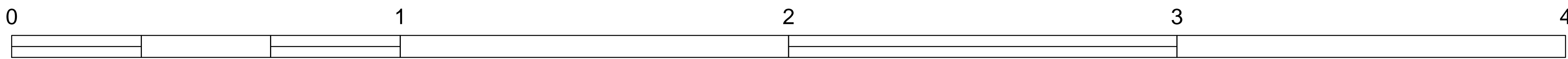
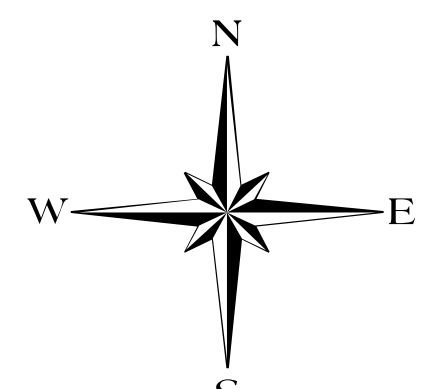
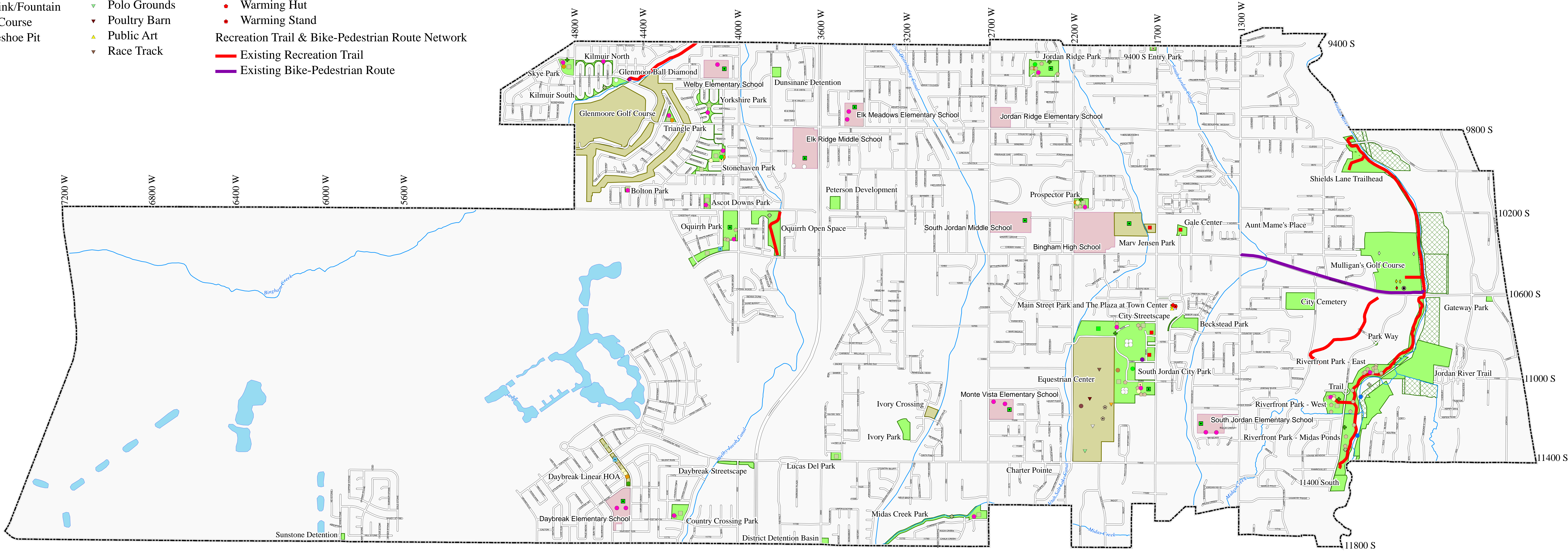
  - Ballfield
  - Basketball
  - Batting Cage
  - Community Garden
  - ◆ Driving Range
  - ▲ Entrance Feature
  - ▼ Events Building
  - Football Field
  - Ice Rink/Fountain
  - ◇ Golf Course
  - Horseshoe Pit
- ◆ Loop Walk
  - ◆ Mini Golf
  - Multipurpose Field
  - ◆ Natural Area
  - Open Turf
  - Open Water
  - Pavilion
  - Play Pad
  - Playground
  - ▼ Polo Grounds
  - ▼ Poultry Barn
  - ▲ Public Art
  - ▼ Race Track
- Rodeo Arena
  - Rodeo Grounds
  - Skate Park
  - Splash Pad
  - Stables
  - Tennis
  - Trailhead
  - ▼ Training Areas
  - Volleyball
  - Warming Hut
  - Warming Stand
- Recreation Trail & Bike-Pedestrian Route Network

  - Existing Recreation Trail
  - Existing Bike-Pedestrian Route
- Boundary - Corporate

Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities

  - Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
  - Alternate Provider
  - School Property
  - Public Parcels - Restricted Access
- Lakes, Ponds, Rivers

  - Rivers, Streams, Irrigation



Map Scale In Miles

Map Produced For South Jordan Parks and Recreation - City of South Jordan, Utah - By The GRASP® Team  
This Map Is Intended For Planning & Discussion Purposes Only - Please Refer To The Project Document For Map Details  
Legend Elements May Vary In Size From Those Shown On Map  
GIS Data Sources May Include: South Jordan GIS, US Census, ESRI, GRASP® Team  
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SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH  
PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN







# PERSPECTIVE B: GRASP® ANALYSIS AREAS

## LEGEND

### Inventory

- |                     |                      |                  |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| ○ Ballfield         | ◆ Loop Walk          | ● Rodeo Arena    |
| ● Basketball        | ◆ Mini Golf          | ● Rodeo Grounds  |
| ● Batting Cage      | ■ Multipurpose Field | ● Skate Park     |
| ● Community Garden  | ◆ Natural Area       | ■ Splash Pad     |
| ◆ Driving Range     | ■ Open Turf          | ● Stables        |
| ▲ Entrance Feature  | ● Open Water         | ● Tennis         |
| ▼ Events Building   | ● Pavilion           | ◆ Trailhead      |
| ■ Football Field    | ● Play Pad           | ▼ Training Areas |
| ● Ice Rink/Fountain | ● Playground         | ● Volleyball     |
| ◆ Golf Course       | ▼ Polo Grounds       | ● Warming Hut    |
| ■ Horseshoe Pit     | ▲ Poultry Barn       | ● Warming Stand  |
|                     | ▲ Public Art         |                  |
|                     | ▼ Race Track         |                  |

### Recreation Trail & Bike-Pedestrian Route Network

- Existing Recreation Trail
- Existing Bike-Pedestrian Route

### Boundary - Corporate

### Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities

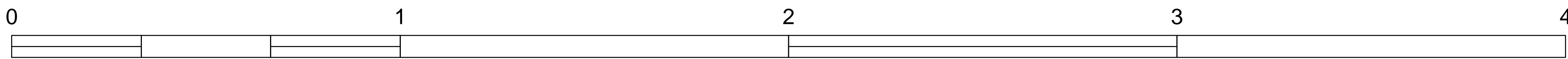
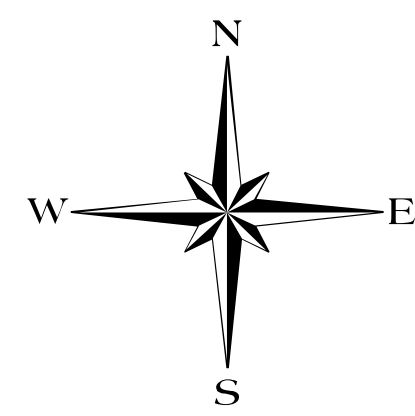
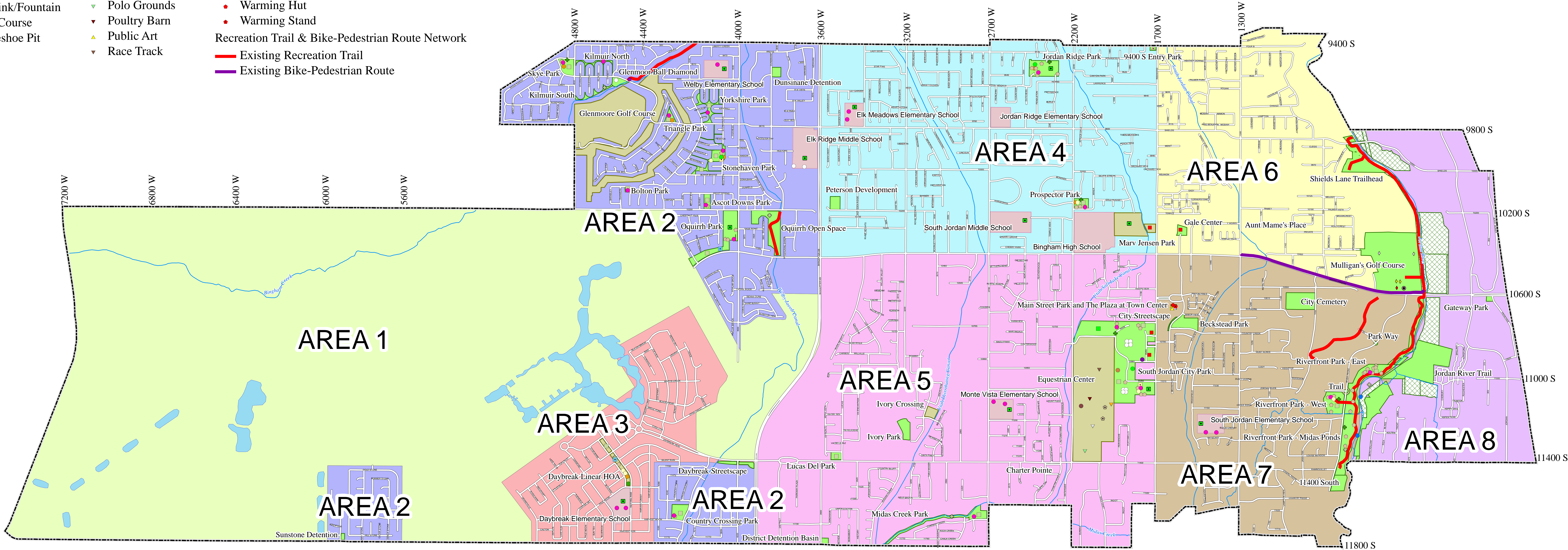
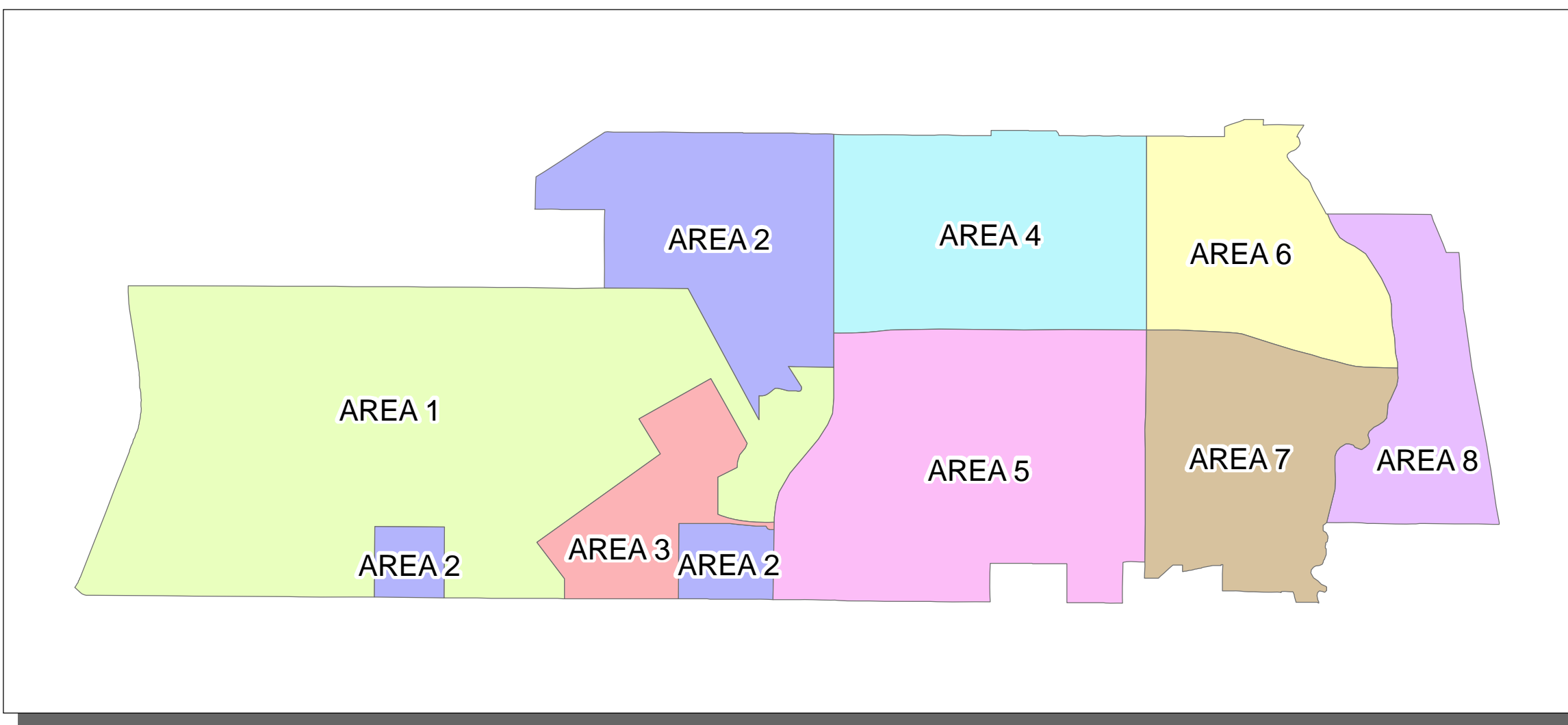
- Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
- Alternate Provider
- School Property
- Public Parcels - Restricted Access

### GRASP® Analysis Areas

- Analysis Area 1
- Analysis Area 2
- Analysis Area 3
- Analysis Area 4
- Analysis Area 5
- Analysis Area 6
- Analysis Area 7
- Analysis Area 8

### Lakes, Ponds, Rivers

- Rivers, Streams, Irrigation



Map Scale In Miles

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# SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH

## PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN







# GRASP® PERSPECTIVE C: ACCESS TO ALL OUTDOOR & INDOOR COMPONENTS

## LEGEND

### Inventory

- Ballfield
- Basketball
- Batting Cage
- Community Garden
- ◆ Driving Range
- ★ Entrance Feature
- ▽ Events Building
- Football Field
- Ice Rink/Fountain
- ◇ Golf Course
- Horseshoe Pit
- ◆ Loop Walk
- ◆ Mini Golf
- Multipurpose Field
- ◆ Natural Area
- Open Turf
- Open Water
- Pavilion
- Play Pad
- Playground
- ▽ Polo Grounds
- ◇ Poultry Barn
- ▲ Public Art
- ▽ Race Track
- Rodeo Arena
- Rodeo Grounds
- Skate Park
- Splash Pad
- Stables
- Tennis
- Trailhead
- ▽ Training Areas
- Volleyball
- Warming Hut
- Warming Stand

### Recreation Trail & Bike-Pedestrian Route Network

- Existing Recreation Trail
- Existing Bike-Pedestrian Route

### Boundary - Corporate

- Boundary - Corporate

### Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities

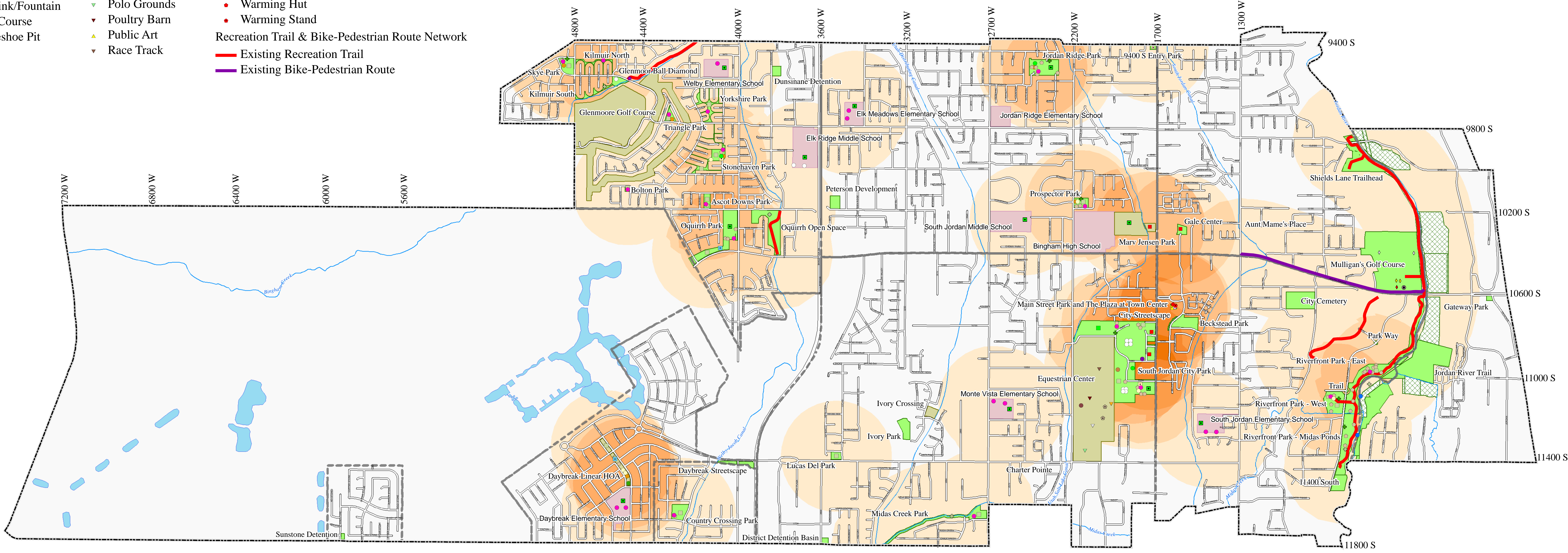
- Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
- Alternate Provider
- School Property
- Public Parcels - Restricted Access

### GRASP® Analysis Areas

- GRASP® Analysis Areas

### Lakes, Ponds, Rivers

- Rivers, Streams, Irrigation

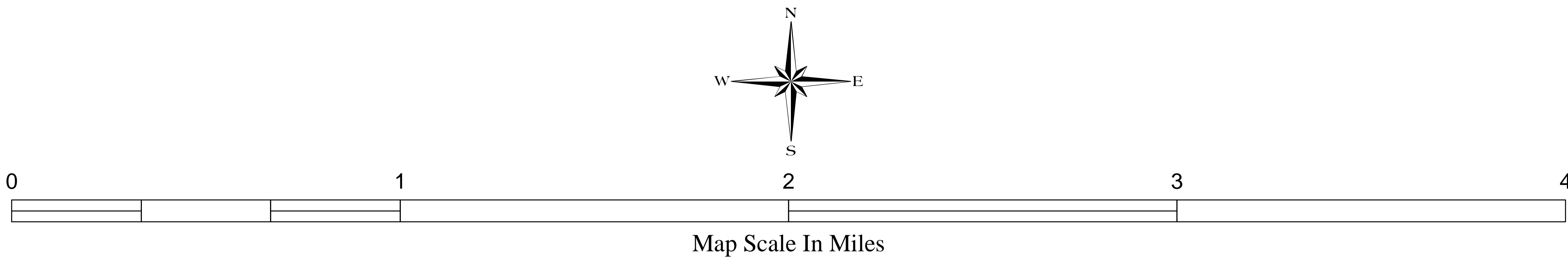


## ANALYSIS

GRASP® Perspective - Access To All Components - 1/3 Mile Buffer Radius

- Low GRASP® Value Is 1.00
- 26.71 - 51.40
- 51.41 - 78.70
- 78.71 - 111.20
- 111.21 - 155.00
- 155.01 - 216.40
- High GRASP® Value Is 289.20

GRASP® Values Range From 1 To 289.2



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# SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN







# GRASP® PERSPECTIVE D: ACCESS TO OUTDOOR ACTIVE COMPONENTS

## LEGEND

- Inventory

  - Ballfield
  - Basketball
  - Batting Cage
  - Community Garden
  - ◆ Driving Range
  - ▲ Entrance Feature
  - ▼ Events Building
  - Football Field
  - Ice Rink/Fountain
  - ◇ Golf Course
  - Horseshoe Pit
- ◆ Loop Walk
  - ◆ Mini Golf
  - Multipurpose Field
  - ◆ Natural Area
  - Open Turf
  - Open Water
  - Pavilion
  - Play Pad
  - Playground
  - ▼ Polo Grounds
  - Poultry Barn
  - ▲ Public Art
  - ▼ Race Track
- Rodeo Arena
  - Rodeo Grounds
  - Skate Park
  - Splash Pad
  - Stables
  - Tennis
  - Trailhead
  - ▼ Training Areas
  - Volleyball
  - Warming Hut
  - Warming Stand
- Recreation Trail & Bike-Pedestrian Route Network

  - Existing Recreation Trail
  - Existing Bike-Pedestrian Route

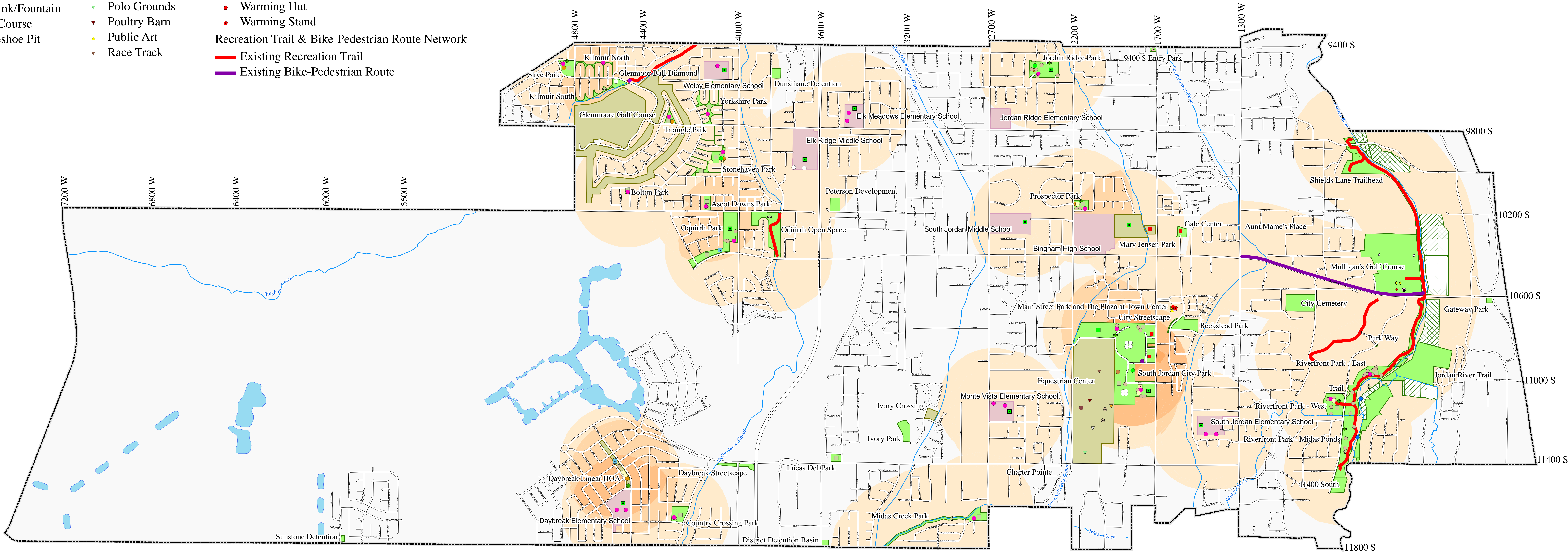
- Boundary - Corporate

Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities

  - Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
  - Alternate Provider
  - School Property
  - Public Parcels - Restricted Access
- Lakes, Ponds, Rivers

Rivers, Streams, Irrigation

  -

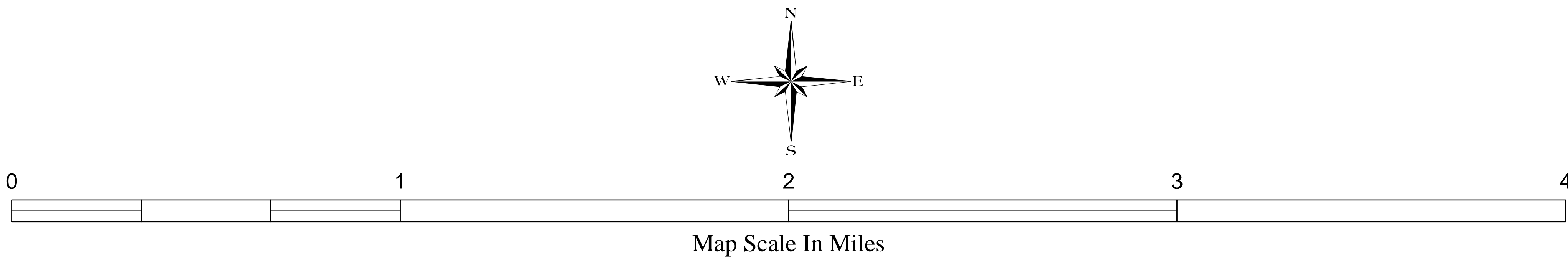


## ANALYSIS

GRASP® Perspective - Access To Outdoor Active Components - 1/3 Mile Buffer Radius

- Low GRASP® Value Is 1.00
- 26.71 - 51.40
- 51.41 - 78.70
- High GRASP® Value Is 109.00

GRASP Values Range From 1 To 109



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# SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN







# GRASP® PERSPECTIVE E: ACCESS TO OUTDOOR PASSIVE COMPONENTS

## LEGEND

- Inventory

  - Ballfield
  - Basketball
  - Batting Cage
  - Community Garden
  - ◆ Driving Range
  - ★ Entrance Feature
  - ▽ Events Building
  - Football Field
  - Ice Rink/Fountain
  - ◇ Golf Course
  - Horseshoe Pit
- ◆ Loop Walk
  - ◆ Mini Golf
  - Multipurpose Field
  - ◆ Natural Area
  - Open Turf
  - Open Water
  - Pavilion
  - Play Pad
  - Playground
  - ▽ Polo Grounds
  - ▽ Poultry Barn
  - ▲ Public Art
  - ▼ Race Track
- Rodeo Arena
  - Rodeo Grounds
  - Skate Park
  - Splash Pad
  - Stables
  - Tennis
  - Trailhead
  - ▼ Training Areas
  - Volleyball
  - Warming Hut
  - Warming Stand
- Recreation Trail & Bike-Pedestrian Route Network

  - Existing Recreation Trail
  - Existing Bike-Pedestrian Route

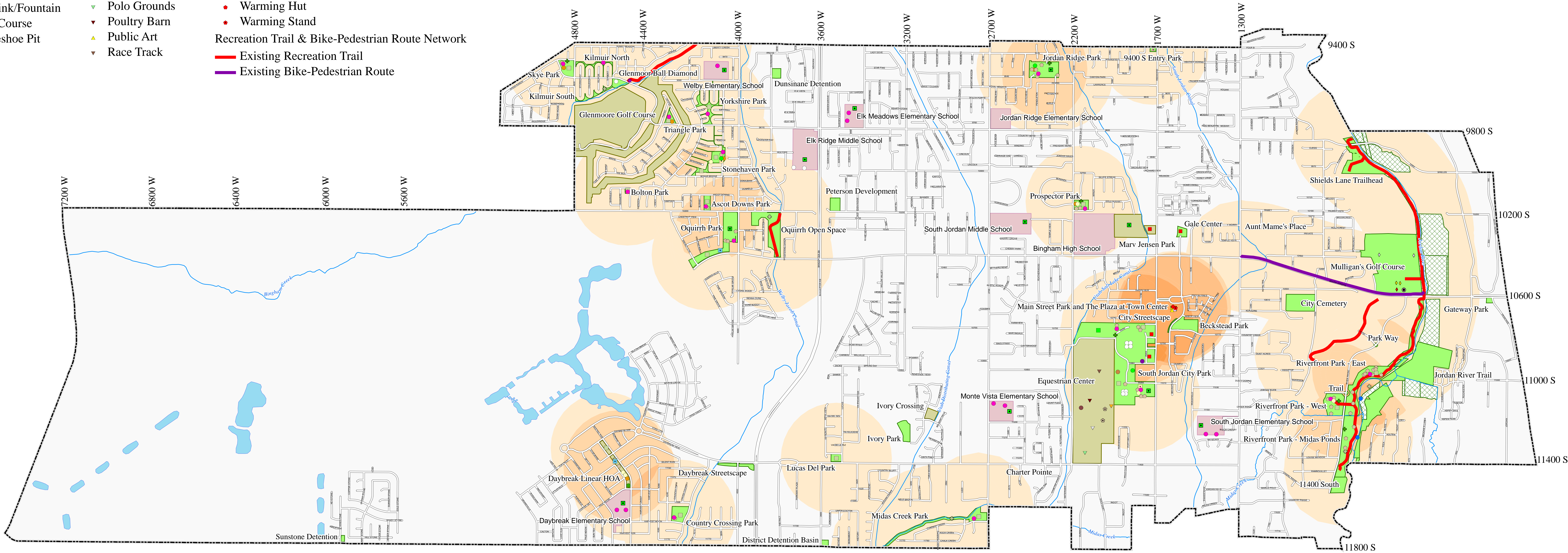
- Boundary - Corporate

Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities

  - Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
  - Alternate Provider
  - School Property
  - Public Parcels - Restricted Access
- Lakes, Ponds, Rivers

Rivers, Streams, Irrigation

  - Lakes, Ponds, Rivers
  - Rivers, Streams, Irrigation

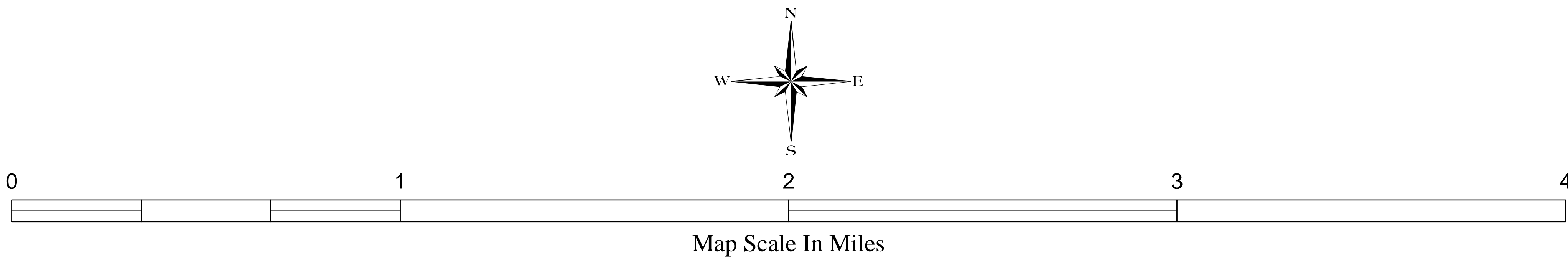


## ANALYSIS

GRASP® Perspective - Access To Outdoor Passive Components - 1/3 Mile Buffer Radius

- Low GRASP® Value Is 1.00
- 26.71 - 51.40
- 51.41 - 78.70
- 78.71 - 111.20
- High GRASP® Value Is 120.00

GRASP Values Range From 1 To 120



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# SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN







# GRASP® PERSPECTIVE F: ACCESS TO OPEN SPACE, RECREATION TRAILS & BIKE-PEDESTRIAN ROUTES

## LEGEND

- Inventory

  - Ballfield
  - Basketball
  - Batting Cage
  - Community Garden
  - ◆ Driving Range
  - ★ Entrance Feature
  - ▽ Events Building
  - Football Field
  - Ice Rink/Fountain
  - ◇ Golf Course
  - Horseshoe Pit
- ◆ Loop Walk
  - ◆ Mini Golf
  - Multipurpose Field
  - ◆ Natural Area
  - Open Turf
  - Open Water
  - Pavilion
  - Play Pad
  - Playground
  - ▽ Polo Grounds
  - ▽ Poultry Barn
  - ▲ Public Art
  - ▽ Race Track
- Rodeo Arena
  - Rodeo Grounds
  - Skate Park
  - Splash Pad
  - Stables
  - Tennis
  - Trailhead
  - ▽ Training Areas
  - Volleyball
  - Warming Hut
  - Warming Stand
- Recreation Trail & Bike-Pedestrian Route Network

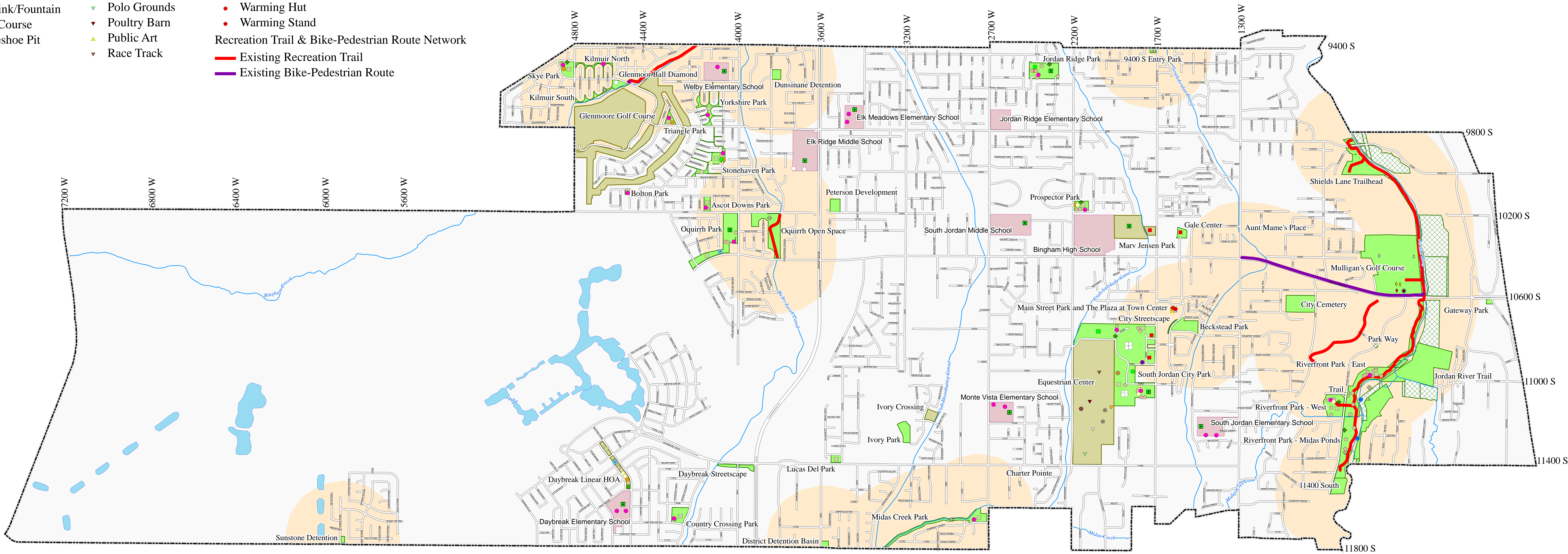
  - Existing Recreation Trail
  - Existing Bike-Pedestrian Route

- Boundary - Corporate

Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities

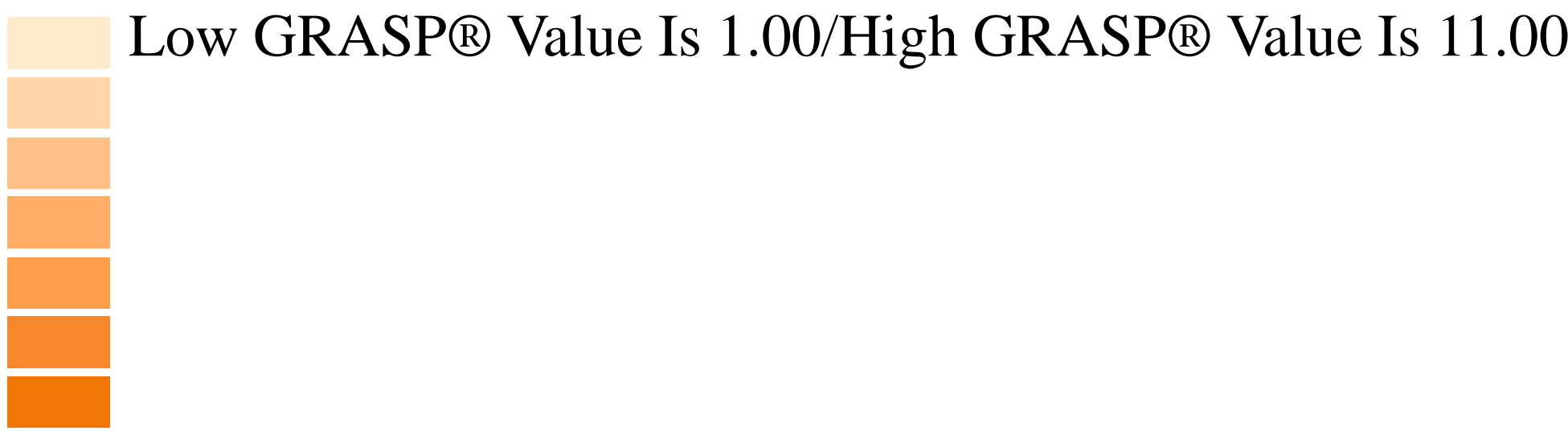
  - Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
  - Alternate Provider
  - School Property
  - Public Parcels - Restricted Access
- Lakes, Ponds, Rivers

  - Rivers, Streams, Irrigation

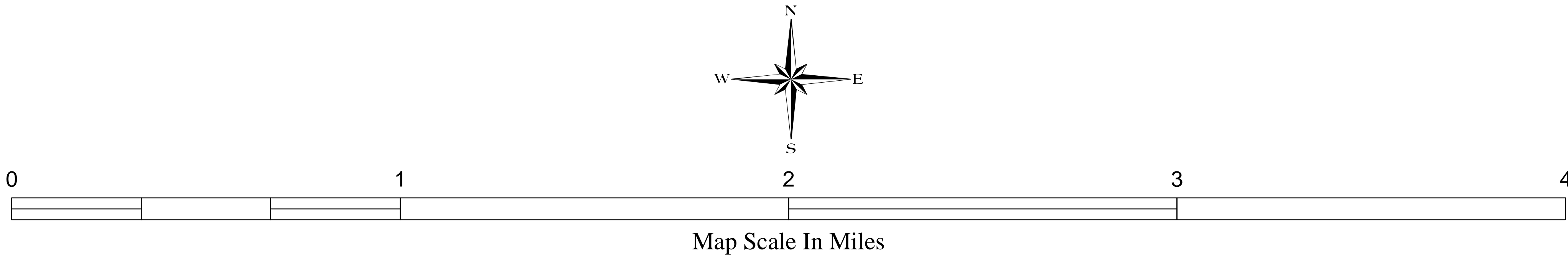


## ANALYSIS

GRASP® Perspective - Access To Open Space And Trails - 1/3 Mile Buffer Radius



GRASP Values Range From 1 To 11



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# SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN







# GRASP® PERSPECTIVE G: GRASP® VALUES & DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY-LEVEL COMPONENTS

Map Depicts The Distribution And Relative GRASP® Scores For Community-Level Components  
The Symbols Are Not Intended To Detail Level Of Service Areas

## LEGEND

- Inventory

  - Ballfield
  - Basketball
  - Batting Cage
  - Community Garden
  - Driving Range
  - ▲ Entrance Feature
  - ▼ Events Building
  - Football Field
  - Ice Rink/Fountain
  - ◇ Golf Course
  - Horseshoe Pit
- ◆ Loop Walk
  - ◆ Mini Golf
  - Multipurpose Field
  - ◆ Natural Area
  - Open Turf
  - Open Water
  - Pavilion
  - Play Pad
  - Playground
  - ▼ Polo Grounds
  - ▼ Poultry Barn
  - ▲ Public Art
  - ▼ Race Track
- Rodeo Arena
  - Rodeo Grounds
  - Skate Park
  - Splash Pad
  - Stables
  - Tennis
  - Trailhead
  - ▼ Training Areas
  - Volleyball
  - Warming Hut
  - Warming Stand
- Recreation Trail & Bike-Pedestrian Route Network

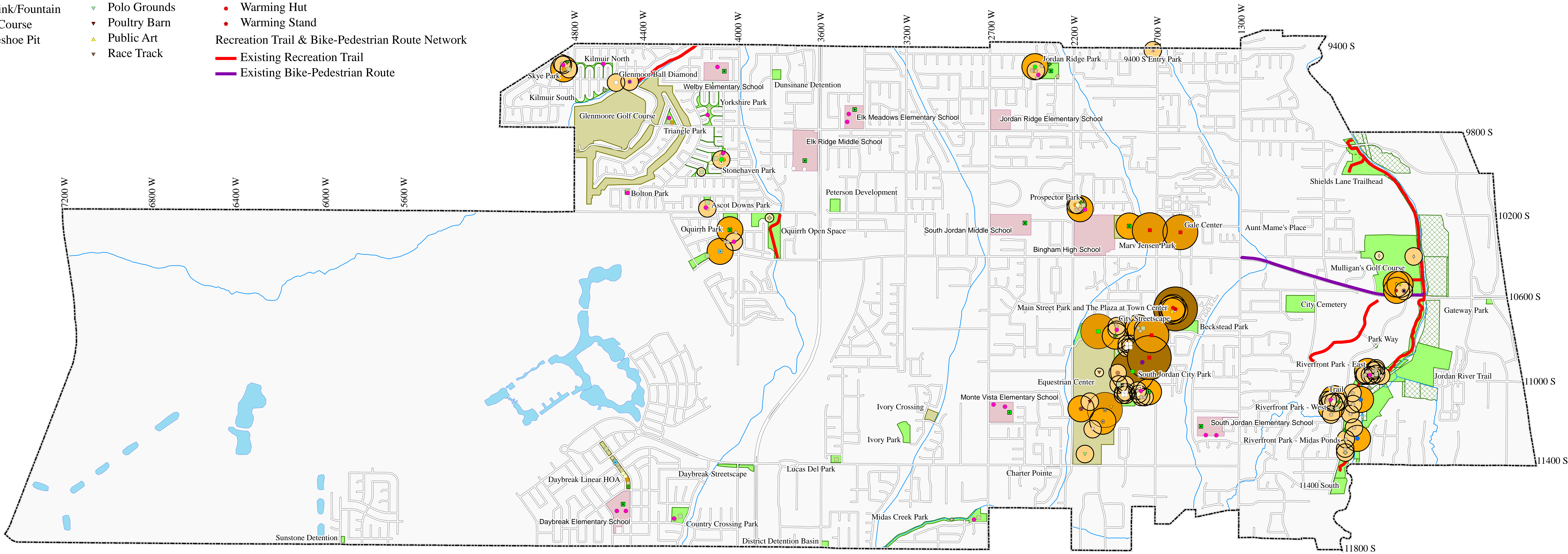
  - Existing Recreation Trail
  - Existing Bike-Pedestrian Route

- Boundary - Corporate

Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities

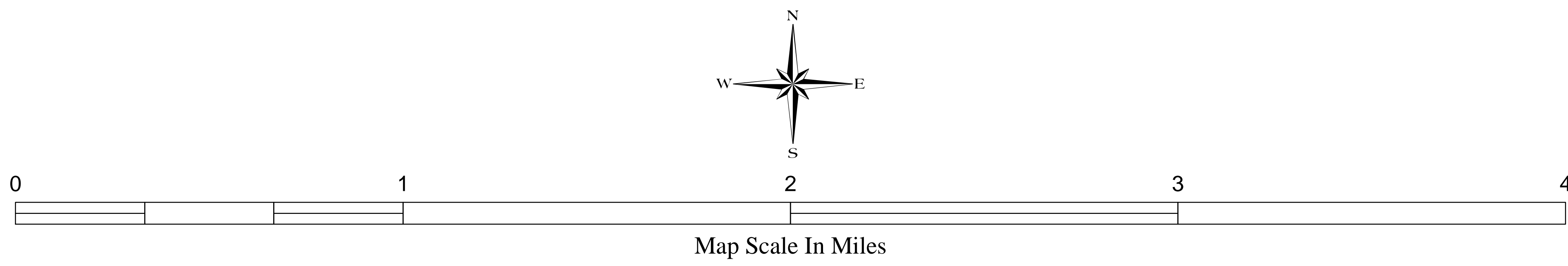
  - Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
  - Alternate Provider
  - School Property
  - Public Parcels - Restricted Access
- Lakes, Ponds, Rivers

Rivers, Streams, Irrigation



## ANALYSIS

GRASP® Inventory - Community-Level Components



GRASP Values Range From 1 To 47

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# SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN







# GRASP® PERSPECTIVE H: PROPOSED ACCESS TO ALL OUTDOOR & INDOOR COMPONENTS - YEAR 2012

## LEGEND

### Inventory

- Ballfield
- Basketball
- Batting Cage
- Community Garden
- Driving Range
- ▲ Entrance Feature
- ▼ Events Building
- Football Field
- Ice Rink/Fountain
- ◇ Golf Course
- Horseshoe Pit
- ◆ Loop Walk
- ◆ Mini Golf
- Multipurpose Field
- ◆ Natural Area
- Open Turf
- Open Water
- Pavilion
- Play Pad
- Playground
- ▼ Polo Grounds
- Poultry Barn
- ▲ Public Art
- ▼ Race Track
- Rodeo Arena
- Rodeo Grounds
- Skate Park
- Splash Pad
- Stables
- Tennis
- Trailhead
- ▼ Training Areas
- Volleyball
- Warming Hut
- Warming Stand

### Recreation Trail & Bike-Pedestrian Route Network

- Existing Recreation Trail
- Existing Bike-Pedestrian Route
- - Proposed Recreation Trail
- - Proposed Bike-Pedestrian Route
- ✱ Vital Pedestrian Connection

### Boundary - Corporate

### Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities

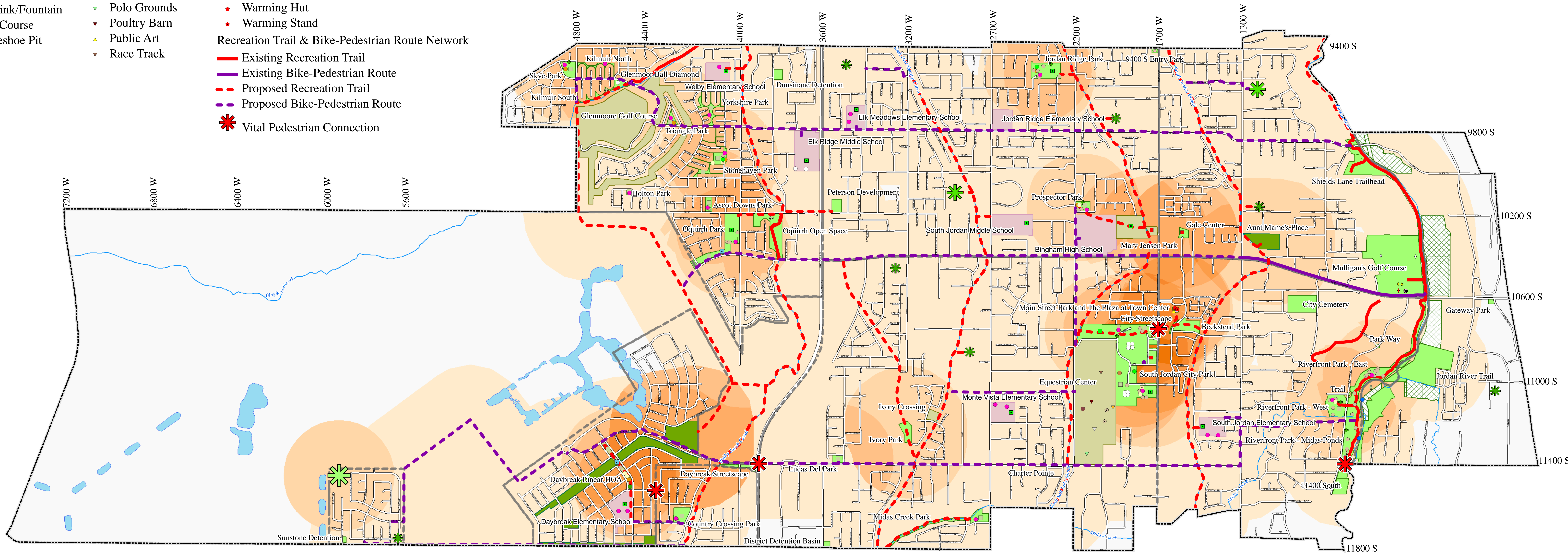
- Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
- Alternate Provider
- Anticipated Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
- School Property
- Public Parcels - Restricted Access

### Proposed Park Locations

- ✱ 1-10 Acre Park - Fully Developed Within 5 Years
- ✱ 1-10 Acre Park - Proposed Acquisition Within 5 Years
- ✱ 1-10 Acre Park - Acquired/Developed Beyond 5 Years

### GRASP® Analysis Areas

- Lakes, Ponds, Rivers
- Rivers, Streams, Irrigation

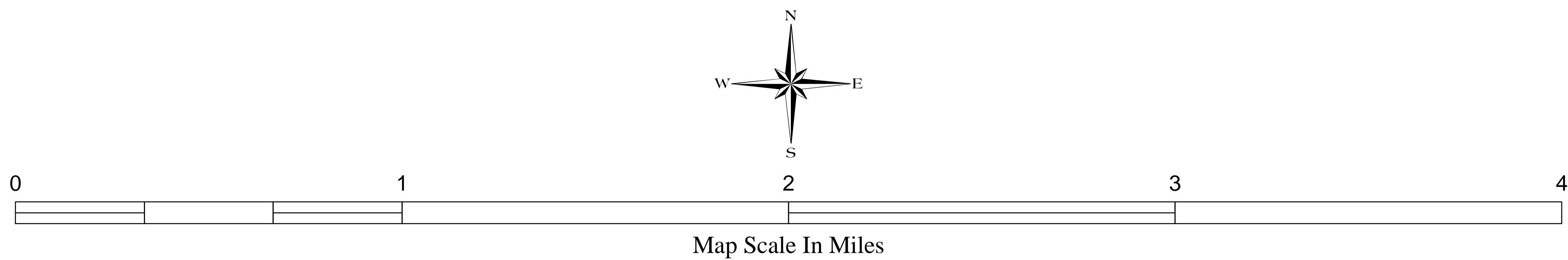


## ANALYSIS

GRASP® Perspective - Proposed Access To All Components (2012) - 1/3 Mile Buffer Radius

- Low GRASP® Value Is 1.00
- 26.71 - 51.40
- 51.41 - 78.70
- 78.71 - 111.20
- 111.21 - 155.00
- 155.01 - 216.40
- High GRASP® Value Is 289.20

GRASP® Values Range From 1 To 289.2



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# SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN







# PERSPECTIVE I: PROPOSED RECREATION TRAIL & BIKE-PEDESTRIAN ROUTE SYSTEM

## LEGEND

- Inventory

  - Ballfield
  - Basketball
  - Batting Cage
  - Community Garden
  - Driving Range
  - ★ Entrance Feature
  - ▼ Events Building
  - Football Field
  - Ice Rink/Fountain
  - ◇ Golf Course
  - Horseshoe Pit
- ◆ Loop Walk
  - ◆ Mini Golf
  - Multipurpose Field
  - ◆ Natural Area
  - Open Turf
  - Open Water
  - Pavilion
  - Play Pad
  - Playground
  - ▼ Polo Grounds
  - ▼ Poultry Barn
  - ▲ Public Art
  - ▼ Race Track
- Rodeo Arena
  - Rodeo Grounds
  - Skate Park
  - Splash Pad
  - Stables
  - Tennis
  - Trailhead
  - ▼ Training Areas
  - Volleyball
  - Warming Hut
  - Warming Stand
- Boundary - Corporate

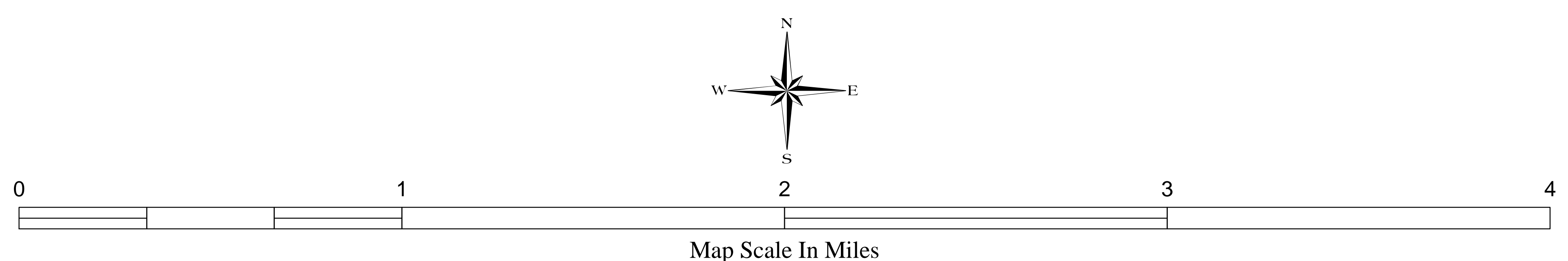
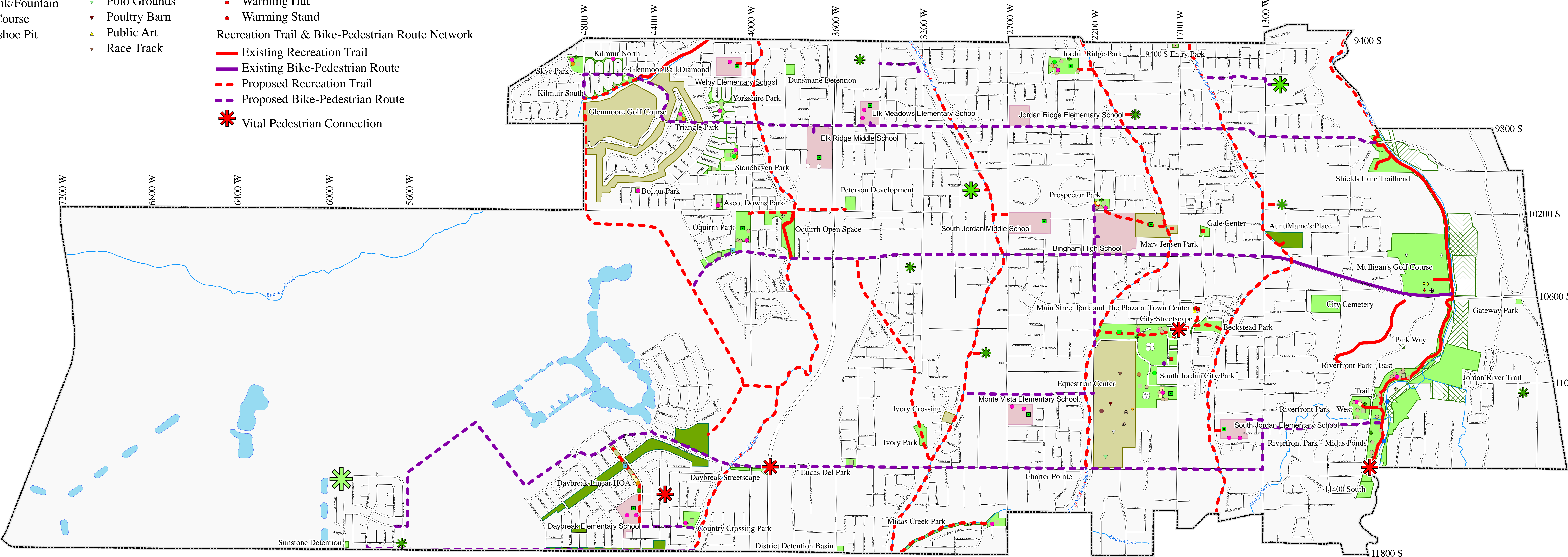
Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities

  - Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
  - Alternate Provider
  - Anticipated Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape
  - School Property
  - Public Parcels - Restricted Access
- Proposed Park Locations

  - ★ 1-10 Acre Park - Fully Developed Within 5 Years
  - ★ 1-10 Acre Park - Proposed Acquisition Within 5 Years
  - ★ 1-10 Acre Park - Acquired/Developed Beyond 5 Years
- Lakes, Ponds, Rivers

Rivers, Streams, Irrigation
- Recreation Trail & Bike-Pedestrian Route Network

  - Existing Recreation Trail
  - Existing Bike-Pedestrian Route
  - - - Proposed Recreation Trail
  - - - Proposed Bike-Pedestrian Route
  - ★ Vital Pedestrian Connection



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# SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN







# ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES

## LEGEND

- Boundary - Corporate

Parks, Open Space, Other Facilities

National Wetlands Inventory

Lakes, Ponds, Rivers

Elevation Contours
- Public Park, Open Space, Streetscape

Alternate Provider

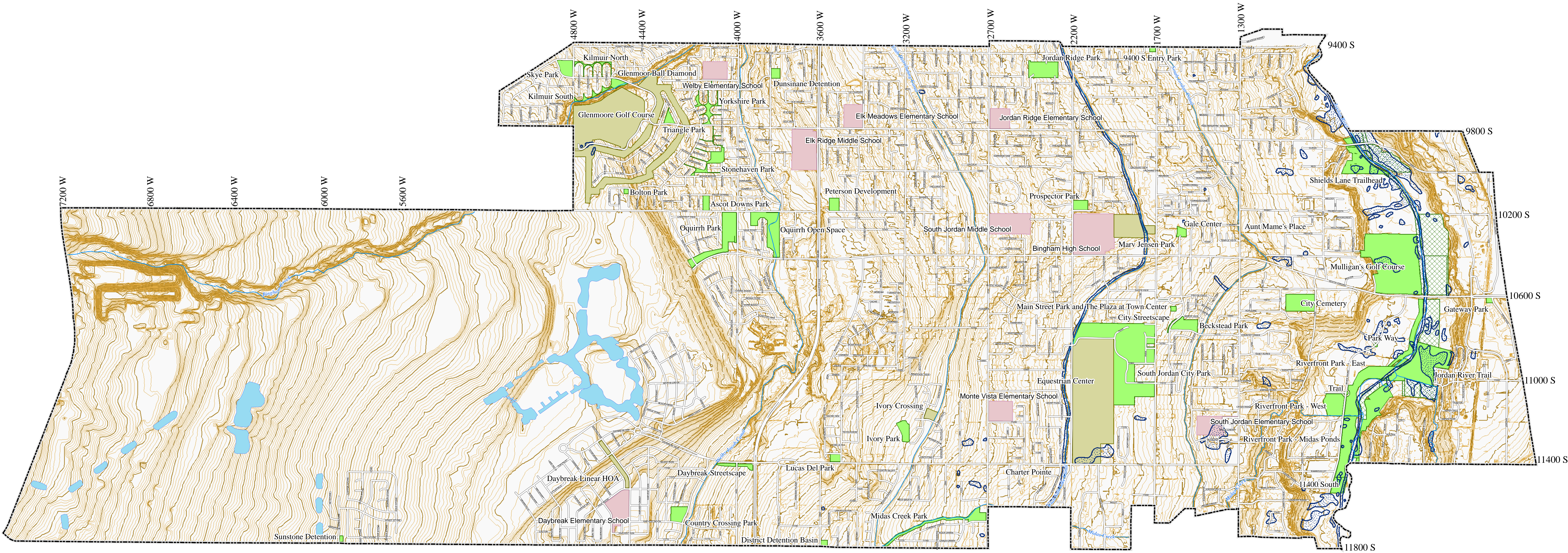
School Property

Public Parcels - Restricted Access

Rivers, Streams, Irrigation

Index Contour - 10' Interval

Intermediate Contour - 2' Interval



Potential Occurrences of Threatened, Endangered & Sensitive Animal Species In Study Area:

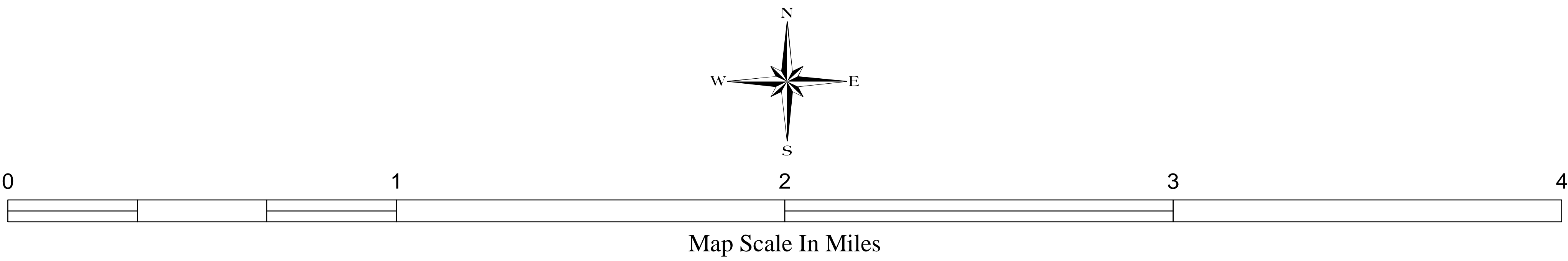
- Northern Goshawk
- Short-Eared Owl
- Burrowing Owl
- Ferruginous Hawk
- Greater Sage Grouse
- Bald Eagle
- Long-Billed Curlew
- Western Pearlshell

Source: Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

GIS Data Download Site: <http://dwrcdc.nr.utah.gov/ucdc/DownloadGIS/disclaim.htm>

File: TES20060901.zip

Data Format: Shapefile



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# SOUTH JORDAN CITY - UTAH

## PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

